"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are threatening, and light showers, followed by fair, winds shifting to westerly.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock Market.—Fairly active, early weakness followed by a sharp rally.

Wheat, 91; corn, 28½; cotton, 7.

FOREIGN.—United States Senator Wolcott reached Berlin yesterday. He had an interview with German leaders of the bimetallic movement, and dined in the evening with Consul General De Kay. Sir Charles Cameron, Liberal, has been elected to the House of Commons from Glasgow.—Page 7.

THE LEGISLATURE.—Gov. Black, last night, sent to the Senate the nomination of Alice Sandford to be manager of the Reformatory for Women at Bedford. A bill was passed to permit Sunday opening of barbers' shops in all the territory included in the Greater New York. The Assembly defeated the resolution of opposition to the general arbitration treaty. A resolution commending Senator Hill for taking an interest in the case of a correspondent imprisoned in Cuba was adopted. Senator Raines said the nomination of Railroad Commissioners probably would be reported.—Page 3.

CONGRESS.—The Senate yesterday took up the Bankruptcy bill, but took no definite action upon it. Twenty-four Pension bills were passed. The House passed the Sundry Civil bill, appropriating $50,000,000, after an hour's consideration. The Senate bill permitting the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to appoint a District Attorney temporarily was passed. A bill was introduced to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to contract with the Illinois Steel Company for armor plate at $200 per ton. Estimates were submitted of the cost of erecting official residences for United States Ambassadors and Ministers in European capitals.—Page 4.

Page 1.

The bulk of the estate of William Lampson of Leroy, N. Y., valued at $750,000, is left to Yale University.

President-elect McKinley is suffering from a mild attack of influenza, and his physicians recommend that he receive no callers this week.

It was said at Washington yesterday that Secretary Carlisle probably would remain in the capital and practice law after his retirement from office.

The Greek Government has been notified that the powers object to the action it has taken in regard to Crete, and that they are prepared to take decisive steps against it. The Greek corps has already landed in the island. The Military Reserves are responding with great unanimity to the call of the Greek Government.

A warm discussion on the infallibility of the Bible was precipitated at the meeting of the Methodist Clergymen of the Metropolitan District. It arose, after the reading of a paper on the "Authority of the Bible," by Dr. Curtis of Drew Seminary, from a remark by Dr. Buckley, which he followed with a request for a vote. Most of those present deprecated any such action as putting the meeting in a false light, and it was dropped.

Page 2.

Greater New York's charter, fully printed, together with the report of the commission, will be sent to Albany about Thursday.

In the amateur billiard tournament, at Maurice Daly's rooms last night, Dr. Mial easily defeated Stark. In the afternoon Dr. Miller lost to Poggenberg.

A New York merchant stated that the end of the Cuban war was near at hand. He gave his opinion of the causes of the struggle, laying all the responsibility on the shoulders of a few selfish foreign plunderers. With the pacification of the island now rapidly advancing, he claimed that planting would increase, and draw away the larger part of the Cuban army to work in the fields.

Page 3.

The trial of William J. Koerner for killing his betrothed, Miss Rose Redgate, last September, was begun yesterday before Judge Newburger.

Charles L. Tiffany, founder of Tiffany & Co., was eighty-five years old yesterday. A solid silver salver was presented to him by his employes, and he received congratulations from many parts of the country.

Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast reviewed the Seventh Regiment last night, and saw the State long-service medals presented. Col. Appleton received a diamond-studded cross of honor from his command.

Col. David M. Talmage of Brooklyn, who obtained a divorce last Winter, was married last Saturday at Niagara Falls, Ontario, to Miss Ida Tavigne of Philadelphia. The Colonel is past seventy. His wife is twenty-four years of age.

The boom in favor of Mayor Strong as a candidate for Chief Executive of the Greater New York started at the convention of the Free Sons of Israel, has caused much discussion of candidates, and many other names are mentioned, including those of Seth Low, Controller Fitch, Gen. Tracy, L. E. Quigg, Gen. Woodford, Justice Dugro, and Postmaster Dayton.

John E. Searles, Secretary and Treasurer of the American Sugar Refining Company, was the chief witness before the legislative committee which is investigating trusts. Several important facts relative to the capitalization and methods of the trust were obtained. Of several books demanded, some were said to have disappeared; one was now kept in Jersey City. Testimony was also given by John H. Post, a sugar broker.

In the proceeding in this city, Mr. Iasigi's counsel raised the question of jurisdiction, claiming that his client must be brought before a United States Court. Magistrate Cornell took the point under advisement and paroled Mr. Iasigi, in his counsel's care until noon to-day. The Turkish Minister yesterday complained to Secretary Olney against the treatment of Iasigi in New York, contending that the crime was amenable only to Federal powers, and that State authorities had no right to proceed against him.

Page 4.

The performance of "Cleopatra" by the Columbia University students at Carnegie Lyceum was enjoyed by a large and fashionable audience and proved a financial success.

The Senate in secret session yesterday considered the resolution to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, but took no final action. The arbitration treaty was not taken up in executive session.

The United States Supreme Court yesterday heard arguments on the Government's appeal from the decision of Judge Locke of Florida in the libel proceeding brought against the filibustering steamer Three Friends.

Alfred Dolphy, a cook, forty-six years old, made a murderous onslaught last night on his wife and her family, at 50 Jefferson Street. He shot his wife twice, and she may die. A crowd was near lynching him on the way to the station.

Page 5.

George Dixon and "Jack" Downey fought a twenty-round glove contest last night at the Broadway Athletic Club, which was declared a draw.

The new Park Avenue viaduct of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad and its new Harlem River bridge are now in use, the first regular train having run over them early yesterday morning.

At the celebration of the Russian festival of the Presentation of Christ in the Temple, at the Russian Orthodox Church in this city, there was a rather unique ceremony, a young Jewish convert being baptized into the Church.

One of the most important questions that will come before the meeting of the United States Golf Association to-morrow will be the limit of handicap allowance for eligibility to the amateur championship tournament. The resolution of the Executive Committee respecting the matter is not favored, and the allowance may be made more liberal.

Page 7.

The Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art yesterday re-elected the present officers of the corporation.

A St. Valentine ice carnival was given in the Clermont Skating Rink, Brooklyn, last evening, and attracted a large number of society people, who were interested spectators of a hockey match, sleigh and snowshoe races, and a military tournament.

Page 12.

Adrian Iselin, Jr., has sold to the Ursuline Nuns Leland Castle, near New Rochelle, to be used as a young ladies' academy.

The new double-track system on the Brooklyn Bridge was operated with great success, with fourteen instead of twelve trains and headway reduced to seventy-five seconds. The crowding at the termini was done away with to a great extent.

General Master Workman Sovereign of the Knights of Labor has written a letter, in which he says that revolutionary secret societies are being formed to secure the alleged rights of "the masses" by an appeal to arms.

The engravers and plate printers in the employment of the Stationers' Engraving Company, Nassau and Ann Streets, struck yesterday—the engravers against an agreement to accept fixed wages for five years, and the plate printers from sympathy with them.

The Public Education Association, through its President, Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, has decided to apply for the use of one of the schools for the meeting of clubs for the social and intellectual benefit of those who have little opportunity for self-improvement.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment allowed Commissioner Waring to use $100,000 more for snow removal. The cost of cleaning off the snow from the last storm was $81,000. Plans for a public-comfort station under Mail Street were presented informally.

At a meeting in Brooklyn some criticism was heard respecting the work of the organized Bureau of Charities in relieving present needs. The Secretary of the bureau, in defense of the work, said the aim was to relieve the worthy poor and prevent imposture. In the end a vote sustaining the bureau was taken.

William Pope St. John, the former President of the Mercantile National Bank of this city, who gained National prominence through his advocacy and support of the free-silver cause, and who was Treasurer of the Democratic National Committee in the last campaign, died at his home Sunday night.

D. A. Doyle, the Astor House trunk dealer, said that he had been told that by paying $500 he would suffer from no more raids. He declined to give the name except as "a man doing business in Vesey Street." The Legislative Committee of the Real Estate Exchange decided to send a committee to Albany to oppose the Finn and Leonard bills, authorizing certain street obstructions.

Concerning the conference that is to be held to-day between committees of the Social Reform Club, the Central Labor Union, and the Commissioners of Charities, having in view the employment of men out of work, Silas C. Croft, President of the Board of Charities, said that such work as the Commissioners had power to undertake was given to contractors, to whom the men must apply. Mayor Strong said there is no money immediately available for putting men to work, except the sum through the Street Cleaning Department to remove snow.

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BIG MINE DEAL CLOSED.

French Investors Secure Control of the Elkton Mining Company.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 15.—A certified check for $100,000 was deposited to-day in the El Paso County Bank by W. F. Crosby of the Crosby-Ehrich Investment Syndicate. It was taken up by George Bernard, President of the Elkton Consolidated Mining Company, and his associates, who in turn gave over 100,000 shares of Elkton stock for it.

This closed the big deal, commenced last August between the Crosby-Ehrich Syndicate on one side and George Bernard, S. S. Bernard, W. S. Jackson, William Shemwell, Dr. J. W. Graham, and Sam C. Rouse, holders of Elkton stock, on the other side, for 300,000 shares of Elkton at $1 a share, which the Crosby-Ehrich Syndicate purchased, representing a syndicate of French investors.

One hundred thousand shares were delivered in September, 50,000 in December, 50,000 in January, and 100,000 to-day. Elkton at present is paying a dividend of 2 cents a share a month and earning 6 cents.

RACING TO HIS SICK SON.

Specially Fast Time Being Made from Chicago to Denver.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 15.—Mr. H. J. Mayham, who was summoned from New York yesterday afternoon, is now racing across the plains in a special train to the bedside of his dying son. The Burlington Road has given him the right of way from Chicago, and the engineers have orders to land him in Denver by 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, twenty-four hours after leaving Chicago, which will probably be the fastest time ever made over this line for this distance.

Mr. Mayham's son, William B. Mayham, was taken ill with appendicitis Friday, and it became necessary to perform an operation Saturday. Since then he rapidly declined, until this afternoon, when a slight improvement was noted. The doctors now have hopes of keeping him alive at least until his father arrives.

The young man is twenty-one years of age, and recently married. He and his father are officers in the Mayham Investment Company of this city.

SUPERIOR-DULUTH HARBOR.

Bids Opened for the Biggest Dredging Contract on the Great Lakes.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Feb. 15.—Government Engineer C. B. Sears to-day opened bids for dredging the harbors of Superior and Duluth under the continuing contract system.

The work will require four years, with two dredges running through the Summer, and means the removal of 21,000,000 cubic feet of dirt from the harbors. The Government set aside $3,065,000 for the work, estimating the cost at about fifteen cents per cubic yard, but local dredgemen bid about eight cents per yard, and their bid will doubtless meet the approval of the Secretary of War. The amount to be expended will be $1,655,000, which will leave $1,400,000 of the original sum for widening the Duluth Canal and building piers therefor.

The three local firms who placed the same bids were Capt. C. S. Barker, P. McDonnel, and William, Green & Williams. Other bidders were the American Dredging Company, Philadelphia; J. B. Brayman, Toledo, Ohio; S. O. Dixon, Racine, Wis.; Leydon & Drew, Chicago; A. Bowers, San Francisco; A. W. Stark, Milwaukee; J. P. & J. M. Smith, Cleveland, Ohio, and R. J. Cram, Detroit. The lowest bids were $1,655,000, and the highest $2,876,115. The total work, including engineering and all expenses, will aggregate considerably less than $2,000,000. This is the largest dredging contract ever arranged for on the great lakes, and when complete the Superior-Duluth Harbor will compare favorably with any in the United States.

INFALLIBILITY OF THE BIBLE

Many Methodist Clergymen Were Led into a Warm Discussion of the Subject.

DR. BUCKLEY WANTED A VOTE.

The Paper of Dr. Curtis, on the Authority of the Scriptures, at the Meeting of the Metropolitan District Association Was the Cause.

Methodist clergymen who attended the meeting of the Metropolitan District Association yesterday, at 150 Fifth Avenue, became involved in a discussion of the infallibility of the Scriptures. The meeting was executive, and those who were present are unwilling to give details, but it is known that some sharp things were said on either side of the proposition.

The interest of the meeting centred in the paper of Dr. Curtis on "The Authority of the Bible." Dr. Curtis has recently succeeded Prof. John Miley as tutor in systematic theology at Drew Theological Seminary, at Madison, N. J., and the paper was of exceptional interest as the first utterance of the new tutor on an important theological question. He dealt with the subject from a liberal standpoint, defending the Bible as against the higher criticism.

Dr. James M. Buckley, editor of The Christian Advocate, in discussing the paper afterward, said: "I do not believe that there are four men present who believe absolutely in the infallibility of the English version of the Bible. If there are, and they are looking for a fifth, they can count me out."

There was a stir in the meeting. The conservative element was startled and the liberal element pleased. Three hundred preachers were present, and the question raised was one of vital interest. Before Dr. Buckley could continue his remarks, the Rev. J. N. Shaffer of Newburg, who was formerly Superintendent of Five Points Mission in this city, got the floor and said:

"If you don't believe it, doctor, we can do without you."

"Do you believe it?" retorted Dr. Buckley.

"Yes—substantially," replied Mr. Shaffer.

The incident would probably have ended here but for a proposition by Dr. Buckley to put the question to a vote of the meeting. This was hardly made before Dr. A. B. Leonard, Secretary of the Missionary Society, was on his feet with a protest.

"Dr. Buckley," said he, "seeks to put this meeting in a wrong light. I don't believe that anybody has the right to seek to commit his hearers in that way."

For a few minutes there was some confusion on the floor, and points of order and questions of privilege were raised until the Chairman, Dr. Smith, the presiding elder of the Methodist Conference of New Jersey, set forth the method by which the discussion might proceed. The conservative element was by this time uppermost, and the proposition to put the question to a vote was not renewed. The discussion which followed was participated in by Dr. Buckley, Dr. Leonard, Dr. Cadman of Temple Metropolitan Church, and others. After the meeting it was said that the majority of the ministers concurred in the opinion of Dr. Buckley, but deprecated any effort to commit the ministers to an expression as a body on any phase of the question of Scriptural infallibility.

All the participants in the discussion were out of town last night, except Dr. Buckley and Dr. Cadman. Dr. Buckley refused to talk of the matter, and Dr. Cadman was not at home. The Rev. Dr. Eli Quick of the Perry Street Church, who was present and heard the discussion, said last night:

"I will speak about it only to correct an error. There was no feeling of irritation at all. Nothing was said that the public might not know without detriment to the church."

The Rev. Dr. Francis H. Smith of the Seventh Street Church, who was also present, said: "The discussion involved the authenticity of the translations more than anything else. Fifty years ago there were Christians who believed that everything about the Bible, down to the commas, was inspired. Those who participated in the discussion yesterday, as well as those who heard it, doubtless all agree that the Bible is a work inspired of God. It is unjust to put any other interpretation on what occurred at the meeting.

SOUTHERN TARIFF DEMANDS.

Likely to be Pressed on Congress in the Special Session.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 15.—The demand by the producers of Sea Island cotton for a tariff upon their products, is to be followed by similar demands from other Southern interests.

Prominent Southern men have determined that at the coming session of Congress this section of the country shall not be backward in pressing for tariff favors.

New England, these men say, no longer will be allowed to have all of the benefits of a protective tariff.

THE EARL OF ABERDEEN.

A Guest of Mrs. Potter Palmer on His Way to the South.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—The Governor General of Canada, Earl of Aberdeen, was the guest of Mrs. Potter Palmer to-day, on his way South. He was accompanied by Capt. H. W. Wilberforce, and is with his wife and daughter on his way to attend the marriage of his wife's brother, the Hon. Archie Majoribanks, to Miss Missie Brown, daughter of ex-Gov. Brown, at Nashville, Tenn. He will probably make a stay of two or three days at the Tennessee Capital.

The party left to-night at 7 o'clock, and will go by the way of Louisville to Nashville, the return being via Washington to Ottawa, Canada. They expect to be in attendance at the inaugural ceremonies, March 4.

Stop-over Privilege at Washington.

A ten-day stop-over at Washington, D. C., is now granted on all through tickets between the East and West, via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Stop-over will also be granted on the return journey made on round trip tickets, within the final limit of such tickets, but not exceeding ten days. Passengers will deposit their tickets with the Ticket Agent at the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Station, in Washington, who will retain them until the journey is to be resumed, when they will be made good for continuous passage to destination by extension or exchange. This arrangement will doubtless be greatly appreciated by the traveling public, because it will permit the holders of through tickets to make a brief visit to the National Capital without additional outlay for railroad fare.—Adv.

A LARGE BEQUEST TO YALE.

It Will Secure the Bulk of the Estate of William Lampson, Valued at $750,000.

LEROY, N. Y., Feb. 15.—William Lampson, who died at his home here Sunday, left an estate of about $750,000. His fortune comprised a large amount of real estate in this State and Canada.

Mr. Lampson owned a mansion in Leroy costing $60,000, where he and his brother, whose death preceded his precisely two months, lived by themselves. Neither was married, and there is now no surviving heir in this country. The only known relatives are a cousin in Canada and a second cousin living in England.

Mr. Lampson's last will was made after the death of his brother, and by its provisions the bulk of his property is bequeathed to Yale University, of which he was a graduate. There are a few minor legacies to servants, aggregating a few thousand dollars, but the balance of the estate goes to the college.

Bequest to Columbia

SALEM, Mass., Feb. 15.—By the will of Williard B. Perkins of Colorado Springs, Col., and late of Lawrence, Mass., filed for probate here to-day, $6,000 is given to Columbia College, New York, the income to be expended for a traveling scholarship in the architectural department.

MR. CLEVELAND A LESSEE.

House at Woodley Not His Property—Will Vacate It March 4.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—President Cleveland, at the close of his Administration, will surrender the out-of-town house at Woodley, which he holds under a lease. A new tenant desires to occupy it.

The President has not lived in the house since he returned last Fall from Buzzard's Bay. The tornado of Sept. 29 partly unroofed it, and the repairs were not completed when he returned to Washington.

The President does not own the property. It was announced that he had leased it at the time he selected it for a suburban retreat.

REVIVAL OF MANUFACTURING.

Woolen Mills in Connecticut Show Signs of Activity.

ROCKVILLE, Conn., Feb. 15.—Reports from manufacturing centres in Eastern Connecticut show increasing activity among manufacturing industries.

The Forestville Mills resume running on full time this week. The Staffordville Woolen Company expects to start up on full time next week. The Mineral Springs Woolen Company of Stafford Springs increased its working force to-day.

The big woolen mills in this city will continue on short time, but hope to be able to start on full time before April 1.

SUICIDE OF JOHN JACKSON.

Took His Life in Buffalo—Called Himself "Ed" Early.

BUFFALO, Feb. 15.—The man who committed suicide at the new Baker House last night, giving his name as Ed Earley of Albany, was identified to-day as John Jackson. He leaves a wife, whose address is 309 One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, New York.

A sealed envelope was found on the dresser in the room where Jackson died. It was addressed, "Whom it may concern," and contained the following note:

"Very sorry for the annoyance this will cause you. But no other method can I follow. Don't try to know anything about me. No one will care to hear of my exit. Wish my body to be given to any hospital for dissecting purpose. No inquest necessary. I am not insane.

"Cannot resist my longing for to pass out of this life. To where—no one knows—no, not one. I don't fear to enter the Great Unknown."

LOST HIS LIFE FOR OTHERS.

Chicagoan Killed in Trying to Rescue Strangers from Apparent Danger.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—Patrick H. Lineen, Chicago manager of the Holly Pump Manufacturing Company, died to-day at St. Luke's Hospital. He sacrificed his life in an effort to save two strangers who, he thought, were standing on the tracks of the Illinois Central Railroad at the Thirty-ninth Street Station last evening.

While standing on the station platform Lineen saw a man and woman standing, as he believed, in the path of an approaching train. He cried out to them, but they did not hear, and he ran on the tracks to remove them from their apparent danger without noticing the approach of a suburban train from another direction. This train struck him.

The man and woman took the suburban train without knowing Mr. Lineen had been hurt.

GRAND-PERE PELOTT DEAD.

Was in the Northwest Forests in John Jacob Astor's Time.

MACINAC ISLAND, Mich., Feb. 15.—Ignace Pelott, known as Grand-père Pelott, died this morning, aged ninety-three. Thousands of Summer visitors from all parts of the country knew the old Frenchman, and have heard his stories of early days which he spent in the forests of the Northwest.

When John Jacob Astor went to the Macinac region and began fur trading on a wide scale, Ignace was a young boy.

He remembered distinctly the impression Astor made upon him. The Astor Hotel was built upon the site of Pelott's birthplace. The American Fur Company was formed there, and John Jacob Astor became the greatest man in the region about Macinac Island.

PLANNING A GAME PRESERVE.

W. G. Morse and Others on the Way to Big Horn Basin.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 15.—W. G. Morse of New York City is here on his way to Wyoming, where he goes representing a number of wealthy New Yorkers to investigate the opportunity for establishing a great game preserve there.

This is a scheme worked up by Col. Cody. It is planned to fence in a hundred thousand acres for this purpose.

Associated with Mr. Morse, the following are here representing Southern and Western men: D. H. Elliott, formerly with the Plant system in Florida and now commissioner for Cody's irrigation company; W. O. Snyder, C. B. Jones, W. G. Hoagland of Denver, H. C. Alger, and Mr. Hayden, a surveyor.

The party will leave here Wednesday with Col. Cody for the Big Horn Basin.

MR. M'KINLEY INDISPOSED

Forbidden by His Physician to Receive Callers During the Present Week—Cabinet Gossip Lags.

THE ILLNESS NOT SERIOUS.

Rest Until the Inauguration Recommended—Strong Influence Brought to Bear in Behalf of Gen. Woodford for a Portfolio.

CANTON, Ohio, Feb. 15.—Major McKinley was unable to receive any of the numerous politicians who were on hand early this morning. He is suffering with a mild attack of influenza, and was confined to his bed until this evening, when the family physician permitted him to sit up for a time.

Dr. Phillips, the attending physician, says Mr. McKinley will be unable to receive any one for several days, and must be permitted to reserve all his strength for the inaugural ceremonies. He furnished the following statement:

"Major McKinley is not seriously ill, but is suffering with a mild attack of influenza. His pulse and temperature are now normal. He must not receive callers during the present week, and cannot make the anticipated trip to Cleveland until Thursday or Friday. He should be allowed to rest from now until the time of his departure to Washington."

The callers who were unable to see Mr. McKinley, with few exceptions, were only prominent in local politics. Of course Cabinet talk is brought to an abrupt termination by Mr. McKinley's slight illness. A great deal of influence is being brought to bear upon Major McKinley to select Gen. Stewart L. Woodford for one of the vacant Cabinet positions. Ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren of Brooklyn was in the city to-day to speak a few words for Gen. Woodford, but was unable to see the President-elect.

Col. W. W. Dudley of Washington, a member of the Inaugural Committee, wished to talk over the preparations for the ceremony. He is desirous of learning if the President-elect wishes a reception to be tendered to him upon his arrival in Washington by the military order of the United Veterans' Legion, of which he is a member. He will remain in the city until the Major is able to receive him.

Wilbur F. Wakeman of New York, Secretary of the National Protective Tariff League, is here awaiting an opportunity to confer with Major McKinley. William V. Warner of New York is also desirous of seeing the President-elect.

NO NEW YORK MAN AS YET.

Platt Followers Say They Prefer to Have No Cabinet Member.

The Republican politicians received no encouragement yesterday concerning the chances of getting a New York man into the Cabinet. It was said last night that an emissary had gone to Canton from Brooklyn to urge the selection of Gen. Woodford.

The Platt men are declaring almost openly that they do not want a man from this State in the Cabinet. They believe Senator Platt will be in a better position if there is no New York Cabinet officer. The responsibility of not making good promises, they declare, can then be shifted easily.

It is said that the anti-Platt men could still secure a place in the Cabinet if they could only agree among themselves. This they have failed to do so far.

The latest story about the movement for Chauncey M. Depew for the mission to St. James's is that a jocose speech which Mr. Depew is said to have made about Major McKinley at the dinner of the Gridiron Club in Washington or at some similar dinner had offended the President-elect. The politicians do not take this very seriously.

INCENDIARIES AND SUICIDES

Man and Wife Burn a House and Then Drown Themselves.

BRISTOL, Tenn., Feb. 15.—Miller Ripley and his young wife of Hawkins County, Tenn., committed suicide by drowning in the Holston River, after they had burned the residence of Harry Sutherland, a brother of Mrs. Ripley.

They had been missing since Saturday.

A note in Ripley's pocket requested that they be buried in the same coffin. There was ill feeling between Ripley and the Sutherland family.

NEARLY FROZEN BY BURGLARS.

They Placed the Watchman in an Ice-house and Failed in Their Work

ALTON, Ill., Feb. 15.—Fred Uffert, night watchman at the Alton Packing House and Refrigerator Company, had an experience Sunday night that will always make him shiver to recall.

About 2 o'clock he heard a noise in the company's office, and went to investigate. As he walked, two masked men covered him with pistols, made him lie down on the floor, and securely bound his hands with a cord. They then marched him to the cold storage room and locked him in. Going back to the office, they drilled a hole in the big safe, filled it with dynamite, touched off the fuse, and a tremendous explosion followed, but the inner doors of the vault, within which there were several thousand dollars, remained intact. The burglars becoming alarmed made away.

Later the next morning employes, going to the ice house, found Uffert stiffly frozen. In the afternoon he was sufficiently thawed out and conscious enough to tell the story. He is in a very critical condition.

Bank Cashier Sent to Prison.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.—John H. Hoffer, former cashier of the First National Bank of Lebanon, Penn., who was charged with embezzling $109,000 of the bank's funds, was arraigned in the United States District Court this afternoon before Judge Butler. The accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary, and ordered to pay a fine of $1,000.

Queens County Farmers' Institute.

JAMAICA, L. I., Feb. 15.—The annual two days' session of the Queens County Farmers' Institute began here to-day. The institute is under the auspices of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station. Addresses were delivered by Prof. F. G. Stewart of the Jamaica Branch Station, Prof. S. A. Beach of the State Agricultural Station at Geneva, and by J. E. Rice of Yorktown.

WEYLER'S NEW DECREES.

Captain General of Cuba Makes the Circulation of Scrip at Par with Silver Compulsory.

HAVANA, Feb. 15.—Gen. Aldave, with two columns of Spanish troops, has entered the town of Siguannea, in the Province of Santa Clara, defeating the insurgent forces, which were intrenched there, and pursuing them to the Niguendo Hills.

Capt. Gen. Weyler recently announced his intention of closing all the exchange booths and prohibiting the exchange of scrip for coin, and also his determination to banish all persons found guilty of speculating in coin and scrip to the Island of Fernando Po.

The Official Gazette to-morrow will publish two decrees, the first of which provides for making compulsory the circulation of scrip at par with silver; for the trial of depreciators of paper money upon charges of being in league with the rebels, and for the sending of an order to the American Bank Note Company of New York for the printing of fractional currency, which order is to be immediately executed. The second decree provides regulations for the sale of lottery tickets.

José Gonzales Laserada will be executed to-morrow for the crimes of rebellion and sedition.

Honore Laine, a Frenchman, who was arrested some time since upon a political charge, has been released.

A party of rebels to-day opened fire upon Valladares, in Santa Clara Province, killing Lieut. Mata, of the Spanish Army.

The Prince and Princess of Khevenhuller-Metsch of Austria have arrived here from Vera Cruz.

Acting under orders from Captain General Weyler two gambling houses have been closed, and their proprietors have been sentenced to imprisonment and to pay a fine of $500 each.

It is announced that Captain General Weyler has expressed himself as satisfied with the operations of the Spanish forces in Cuba. It is also stated that he favors the cultivation of tobacco instead of sugar cane in the island.

Cols. Pintos and Lara, while reconnoitering in the vicinity of Placetas, Province of Santa Clara, had an engagement with a band of insurgents, in which twenty-two of the rebels were killed. The Spanish losses consisted of seven men wounded.

Gen. Roloff Goes to Baltimore.

Gen. Carlos Roloff, Secretary of War of the Cuban Republic, went to Baltimore yesterday, accompanied by Dr. Luis, to stand trial there on the indictment there found charging him with complicity in the Woodall expedition.

SECRETARY CARLISLE'S PLANS.

Will Practice Law in Washington Shortly After March 4.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—Secretary Carlisle has about decided, it is said, to spend most of his time here after March 4, and practice law, mainly before the United States Supreme Court.

Mr. Carlisle has had under consideration flattering inducements from Chicago and New York, but prefers to live in Washington and retain his voting residence in Kentucky.

The Secretary is not dismayed at the outlook for Democracy. He thinks that in the reorganization of the party four years hence the differences on the money question of the past may be overcome and the ban removed from the gold Democracy.

A BIT OF ARKANSAS FUN.

Proposed to Pay Legislators 75 Cents a Day, Board and Washing.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 15.—Representative Jackson of Columbia County this afternoon called up a bill he introduced in the House several days ago, reducing the salary of members of the Legislature from $6 to $5 a day.

Butler of Ashley County at once offered an amendment proposing that the bill apply to Columbia County representatives alone. This gave rise to a volley of sarcastic references to Mr. Jackson's bill from all parts of the house, many of the members declaring that it was not for the purpose of getting a daily stipend of $6 that they were representing their constituents.

At this juncture John C. Shackleford of Pulaski County offered a substitute for the original bill and amendment of Mr. Butler. His substitute read as follows:

"Each member of the Arkansas Legislature shall hereafter receive 75 cents per diem, board and washing for his services as Representative in this body of one of the greatest States in the Union."

The substitute was put on its passage instanter and passed by almost unanimous vote amid tumultuous applause. If the Senate passes the bill and the Governor signs it, Arkansas will get her laws made at something like old-time prices.

THE WEATHER.

The barometer has fallen, except in the Southwest and in Northeast New England; it is unusually low north of Montana, and it is highest on the California coast. It is warmer in New England, the South Atlantic States, and generally over the Northwest and at Rocky Mountain stations, but the temperature has fallen slightly in the Ohio and lower Mississippi Valleys. The weather is cloudy to-night from New England and the lower lake region southward to Florida, with light showers in the South Atlantic States, and on the Gulf coast, and local snows in the lake region. The indications are that the weather will be generally fair in the central valleys, and that local showers, followed by clearing weather, will prevail along the Atlantic coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1896.	1897.	1897.
3 A. M.	29	38	35
6 A. M.	30	36	37
9 A. M.	33	39	40
12 M.	43	37	42
4 P. M.	51	36	38
6 P. M.	49	34	37
9 P. M.	43	36	39
12 P. M.	42	31	34

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	37¾
Weather Bureau	38
Corresponding date 1896	39
Corresponding date for last 20 years	32

THE POWERS INTERVENE

Greece Warned that She Will Not Be Allowed to Interfere in Crete.

THE GRECIAN TROOPS LANDED.

M. Delyannis, the Greek Premier, Asks Time to Consider the Notice—A Possibility that All Europe Will Be Embroiled.

ATHENS, Feb. 15.—Advices received here from the Island of Crete anounce that the "Corps of Occupation," consisting of infantry, artillery, and engineers, and numbering 1,500 men, which embarked at Piraeus yesterday, have landed at Platanias, fourteen kilometres west of Canea.

The warships of the powers, these advices also state, had previously landed strong detachments at Retimo, Heraklion, and Canea.

The representatives of the powers accredited to Greece held two meetings yesterday, their conferences taking place at the French Legation.

At the second meeting, which was held in the evening, it was agreed that the powers, through their Ministers at Athens, should protest against Greek intervention in Crete, and as a result of this decision, the French Minister, M. Bouree, waited upon M. Delyannis, the Greek Premier, and intimated to him that the powers had determined to take decisive steps, even resorting to arms, to prevent Greece from taking further hostile action in Crete.

M. Bouree, as the spokesman of the representatives of the powers, advised the immediate recall of the Greek flotilla from Crete, and, at the same time, promised that the powers would take into consideration the claims of Greece in Crete and the question of a union of Crete with Greece.

Premier Delyannis asked to be allowed time in which to reply to the representations made by Mr. Bouree, which request was granted.

The military reserve forces are responding with great unanimity to the Government's summons and are flocking to the military depots in large numbers. The military bureaus report that the lists of the reserves will be made up within two days.

When the announcement was made here that the "Corps of Occupation," under command of Col. Vassos, chief Aide de Camp to King George, had landed in Crete, demonstrations of wildest joy were indulged in by the populace.

A dispatch from Canea states that Col. Vassos has issued a proclamation to the Cretans, and has demanded that the Turks surrender.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The Times will publish to-morrow a dispatch from Canea giving details of the landing from the foreign warships of the force which occupied Canea. The debarkation of the men took place in the afternoon under the direction of the Italian Admiral, who is the senior commander.

The weather was brilliant, and the men in their different uniforms made a picturesque scene. The quays were crowded with curious spectators, but not the least demonstration of hostility was made. The Mohammedan population is evidently pleased with the action of the powers in occupying the city. A small fanatical minority alone exhibited any signs of discontent.

Mushavir Ismail Bey, to whom was delegated by Giorgi Berovitch Basha, the Christian Governor of Crete, the powers of government, has addressed a note to the commanders of the foreign fleets gladly accepting the occupation of Crete and expressing hope that Heraklion, Retimo, Kisamo, Selino, and other cities and towns in the island will also be occupied by the powers. Other prominent residents begged that the occupation be extended over the entire island.

No information, the dispatch says, can be obtained regarding the movements of the Greek force under Col. Vassos, which effected a landing at Platanias. Fighting is reported to have taken place in the vicinity of Heraklion during the afternoon, and three Mohammedan villages were burned.

AUTONOMY FOR CRETE THE SCHEME.

Emperor William Used His Influence to Secure This Solution.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The Standard will to-morrow print a dispatch from its Athens correspondent saying that the powers have decided to supervise the execution of a new charter for Crete, the chief feature of which is the autonomy of the island under the joint rules of the powers.

The Standard's correspondent further says that he has been assured by a Greek official of high position that Emperor William of Germany used his influence very largely to effect this solution of the matter, which is hailed with delight, and the crisis is considered to be over.

GREECE HAS BEEN NOTIFIED.

The Powers Will Insist on the Withdrawal of Her Flotilla.

VIENNA, Feb. 15.—The Fremdenblatt, a semi-official organ, says that the powers have agreed upon the occupation of the Cretan towns of Canea, Retimo, and Candia by their warships and other forces, and have also agreed to insist upon the withdrawal of the Greek torpedo flotilla from Cretan waters. The Government of Greece, the paper adds, has been notified of this decision of the powers.

It is stated here upon semi-official authority that the Admiral in command of the French squadron, as the senior flag officer in Cretan waters, will take command of the united fleets of the powers, and every movement of the warships will be made under his direction. It is further stated that all arrangements for definite action on the part of the combined fleets of the powers have been completed.

GREAT BRITAIN WITH THE POWERS.

The Action of Greece, Lord Salisbury Says, Was Ill Advised.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The matter of the disorders in Crete and the independent action taken by Greece in sending a torpedo flotilla and transport ships with troops to that island, came up in the House of Lords to-day, when Lord Salisbury declared that reforms for the Island of Crete had been arranged and were already being put into effect when Greece intervened.

The powers, the Premier said, were unanimous in regarding the action of Greece as ill advised, to say the least, and had lost

no time in expressing this opinion in language of the most earnest and unmistakable character to the Greek Government.

The Government of Great Britain, Lord Salisbury declared, remained in complete accord with the other powers, and there was no ground for thinking that they would depart from the policy which they had hitherto pursued.

In the House of Commons to-day, George N. Curzon, Parliamentary Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to questions regarding the exact situation in Crete, announced that the powers were taking every step that was possible for them to take advantage of to the end of checking the disorders in that island. All of the foreign Consuls in Crete, he added, were under instructions to co-operate in the direction of restoring order.

Mr. Curzon, answering further questions, said that the Government had absolutely no information that the Mussulmans in Crete were exposed to massacre at the hands of the Christians.

Replying to requests for information as to the course to be taken by the British naval vessels in Cretan waters, Mr. Curzon said that the British naval officers had been instructed to take no isolated action in Crete under any circumstances.

FRANCE ADJOURNS DISCUSSION.

The Prime Minister Declines to Give His Knowledge on Crete.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs, replying to an inquiry by M. Jaures regarding the situation in Crete, said that the status of affairs in that island was such as to render a public explanation impossible.

M. Jaures expressed his dissatisfaction with the reply of the Foreign Minister to his request for information and demanded that the Cretan affair be discussed at once by the Chamber. Thereupon M. Meline, the Premier, declared that such action was impossible, as the discussion demanded would necessitate the divulging of secrets which were not France's alone, and demanded that the consideration of the matter be adjourned, and this course was adopted by a vote of 382 to 70.

MORE FIGHTING IN CANEA.

The Greeks Ordered by the Powers Not to Occupy Crete.

CANEA, Feb. 15.—The commanders of the British and other foreign warships stationed here have informed Prince George, commanding the Greek torpedo flotilla, that they have received orders to prevent the occupation of the Island of Crete by Greece, and, if necessary, to use force to carry out these instructions.

The Greek flotilla is lying at anchor outside of the cordon which has been formed by the warships of the powers and will not be permitted to come any nearer. The foreign warships are practically blockading Retimo and Canea.

The reports that the Greek flotilla landed large quantities of arms, ammunition, &c., intended for the use of the insurgents, during the night of Feb. 12 or at any subsequent time are absolutely untrue. The number of insurgents who are gathered around Canea is estimated at 12,000. They have only one field gun.

The Turks, under the cover of four of the guns of the fortress, made a sortie on Saturday upon the Malepa quarter of the town, where a hot fight ensued, resulting in the Turks being driven back by the Christians and compelled to retire to the fortress. After nightfall a force of 1,700 Moslems, regulars and volunteers, made another sortie, which was stoutly opposed by the Christians. The fighting which ensued was of a most desperate character, and the losses on both sides were heavy. The Moslems finally returned to the fortress.

It is thought that despite the vigilance of the warships of the powers the Greek transport ships may succeed in landing an expedition in the Bay of Kissamo.

One hundred men each from the Russian, French, British, and Italian fleets at Canea and fifty Austrians have been landed, under command of an Italian officer, and have occupied the city, the Turkish officials having given their assent to the step. The flags of the nations represented by the occupying force have been hoisted upon the ramparts of the fortress.

GERMANY MAKES A DECISION.

She Will Act with the Other Powers in Opposition to Greece.

BERLIN, Feb. 15.—The many rumors concerning what actually occurred in Athens as a result of the two conferences of the diplomatic representatives of the powers yesterday, and the subsequent representation of the conclusions arrived at by the conference to Premier Delyannis, M. Bouree, the French Minister, being the spokesman of the diplomats, have been set at rest by a semi-official statement which was given out here to-day.

According to this statement, M. Delyannis, upon being formally notified of the action of the Foreign Ministers, which notice was put in the form of a protest against the action which Greece has taken in Crete, asked that time be allowed him in which to consider and formulate a reply. This request having been granted, M. Delyannis to-day communicated to the diplomats, through M. Bouree, an answer to their protest. The Greek Premier, after a brief review of the situation, declares without qualification that it is the purpose of Greece to occupy Crete.

In view of this defiant attitude of the Hellenic Kingdom, the German Government will consider that it is no longer consonant with dignity to proceed further in the paths of diplomacy at Athens, and after having communicated this conclusion to the Governments of the other powers, will instruct the commander of the German warship Kaiserin Augusta to proceed to Canea and join the associated fleets off the Cretan coast in preventing any hostile action on the part of Greece, and co-operate with them in restoring order in the island. According to the semi-official statement this decision on the part of Germany is final.

BAD EFFECT ON THE BOURSES.

A Big Fall in Turkish Securities Due to Cretan Reports.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The Stock Exchange market was unsettled at the opening to-day, under the influence of the Cretan situation and the pressure to sell. Consols opened at ½ decline. Turkish securities 1½ lower, and Italian and other foreign securities 1 lower.

The Stock Exchange was disorganized throughout the day, and closed heavy, though prices were generally above the lowest figures of the day. Consols showed a decline on the day of ⅝, and Turkish securities fell 1½, to 2; Italians ⅝, and Ottoman Bank shares ½.

Advices from Paris, Berlin, and Vienna show that a semi-panic prevailed on the Bourses in those cities.

The Greeks Buying Rifles.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The Daily Chronicle will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Brussels saying it is reported there that the Greek Government have purchased 100,000 rifles at Liege.

CUBA'S WAR NEARLY OVER

Opinion of a New York Merchant After Visiting the Island's Central Provinces.

THE CAUSE OF THE UPRISING.

The Results of Several Years of Prosperity and Contentment Destroyed to Satisfy the Greed of Plundering Foreigners—The War a Great Mistake.

A New York merchant who has had commercial and other interests in the Island of Cuba for many years, and who has frequently visited many of the prominent towns in the central and western provinces, has given this statement to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"My advices from Cuba, and the information I have gained in a recent tour of the central provinces, go to show that the war is practically over. The Spanish are in undisputed control of all but the remote eastern end."

The merchant prefaced this declaration by the statement that his opinion had been formed by impartial investigations of the subject, such as any business man would make in connection with his business plans. "I have no interest in the war," said he, "beyond the natural desire to see it end. The uncolored facts in my possession fully warrant the hope that bloodshed will soon be over, and the island be restored to comparative tranquillity." The man who is quoted is known to both Cubans and Spaniards as a neutral, and for this reason declines to authorize the use of his name. He gave, however, the following reasons for his belief:

A Time of Prosperity.

"Three years ago the Island of Cuba was enjoying greater prosperity than it had at any time during the last ten years. Two years before, at a great mass meeting in Havana, which lasted well into the morning, the Cuban and resident Spanish commercial societies had united for the overthrow of certain abuses of the Government, and their combined influence had resulted in the accomplishment of reforms, and awakened bright prospects for a satisfactory autonomy. Both commercially and agriculturally the island was in a highly prosperous condition.

"The sugar and tobacco crops were in that year—1893—the largest that had been raised in many years, and prices were such as to make planting very remunerative. The large storehouses and the retail shops had not carried such valuable stocks of goods in nearly twenty years. Public improvements were going forward in Havana, and many new buildings were being erected. There were at this time few indications of discontent among the people, and an air of general prosperity prevailed throughout the island.

"American tourists had filled the hotels during the Winter season for a few years past to an extent hitherto unknown. Schools were established everywhere. There was work for everybody, and then few idlers. Besides, everybody was paid well, and in gold, the mechanic and the laborer alike receiving about five times as much for a day's work as the mechanics and laborers on the neighboring British island of Jamaica were paid, and four times as much as was paid in silver in Mexico.

The First Cause of Trouble.

"The first blow to the happiness and contentment of the Cubans was the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty by the United States, which was the result of many years of patient study and labor by the then Consul General, Ramon O. Williams, and had been negotiated by Secretary of State Blaine. Its abrogation also cost this Government a market for produce and manufactured goods th. t would soon have supplied the island with everything needful. Then came interference by political adventurers in the United States, not one of whom had any financial responsibility, and only one of them being a Cuban.

"Then was an opportunity for gain in Cuba, and these men determined to take advantage of it, no matter who might suffer. No responsible or respectable people on the island wanted war, for the island was prosperous and everybody was busy, well paid, and happy. But Marti, Gomez and Rodolf reached Cuba, and, joined by Manuel Garcia and other red-handed malcontents, began to plunder indiscriminately, carrying off and holding as hostages wealthy people when they could be found, and demanding money or property on penalty of death.

"This state of affairs became so terrible that it was soon unsafe for people of means to venture outside of the cities. They were pretty certain to fall under tribute to the mixed bands of insurgents and bandits that roamed the country. When the sugar crop of 1893-4 was ground, most of the rich owners of the sugar estates discharged their employes by hundreds and thousands, going themselves with their families to Spain, Mexico, and the United States, or, possibly, remaining in the shelter of the Cuban cities. They left their employes in many cases to starve, for Cuba is a country of few resources.

Recruits for the Insurgents.

"The only resource open to these people was to join the insurgents, among whom they would not starve. This is no sentiment, but a simple fact. In this way the insurgent army was recruited. A very large element in the Cuban ranks consists of people who were thus impoverished, and who are simply there to avoid starvation.

"As soon as the insurgent leaders realized this fact they began to burn and otherwise destroy the property of the few planters who tried to cultivate a crop or to grind that which had grown without cultivation. Thus, for the purpose of extorting money from whoever had it, and to keep their bands or mobs together, has much valuable property been destroyed. It has not been destroyed by patriots, but by the commands of irresponsible foreigners who have been cunning enough to excite sympathy in this country, and thereby collect large sums of money here also, our people being ever ready with sympathy for those whom they believe unfortunate.

The Present Condition.

"So much for the causes that have led to the present situation in Cuba. What is the actual present state of affairs there? It is scarcely one month since the pacification of the Province of Pinar del Rio was proclaimed. The planting of tobacco was at once begun. Now sugar planting, and also grinding, is being done on more than two-thirds of the island. Consequently, by reason of the fresh demand for labor, the insurgent army is decimated more than proportionately as fast as it formerly gained recruits.

The Cuban peasant is not by any means lazy or indolent. He believes in rendering a good service and in being well paid for it. He detests the underpaid labor system of the neighboring British island of Jamaica, as well as of the Republic of Mexico. Since the element of patriotism has not entered into his connection with the insurgent army, he is ready to aid in the restoration of a peace and order which guarantees to him the remunerative employment he formerly had.

"The talk about independence for the Island of Cuba by agitators who will not be permitted by the Spanish Government to return and live there is to be expected of course. But an independent republican government for the island is an impossibility. Any well-informed resident of Cuba will tell you that, and refer you to St. Domingo, which is even more fertile. The majority of the male inhabitants of both islands are unfitted to exercise the suffrage. St. Domingo has gone steadily backward until she has no place in civilization.

The Most Influential Cuban.

"The most influential man in Cuba today is the Marquis of Apeztogina, a Cuban by birth. He is the most influential man in Cuban affairs at Madrid, the man at whose request the grinding of sugar was ordered, and at whose suggestion autonomy for Cuba was recommended. He did not run away to New York at the outbreak of hostilities, but staid in Cuba and kept his employes at work. He has supported an army of 1,500 men to guard the estate that he and his American friends own. His wife is a native of New York.

"The next most influential man in Cuba was Spanish-born and went to Cuba as an errand boy in a commercial house. The credit for what is best in Cuba should be given to these men, and to the many noble Cuban and Spanish men and women who have stayed at home during all the troubles and devoted their time and money to charity, caring for the sick and wounded of the army and those who have been made destitute by the misfortunes of a war brought on for plunder and personal aggrandizement.

"On the other hand, had the wealthy planters who left the country remained at home and followed, as far as practicable, the example of the Marquis of Apeztigui, the war would long since have subsided, just as it will eventually. They deserve to suffer some inconvenience.

"Briefly, independence is impossible, and annexation to the United States is undesirable. Annexation to any other country would be intolerable. Autonomy is desirable, and is now at hand.

"The war was a mistake. It was brought about for wholly selfish purposes by unscrupulous adventurers, of which Maceo was the exception. Nothing but ruin has followed, and no good has been accomplished. The war will end as soon as the people of this country cease to provide the money to carry it on, and when it ceases there will come to Cuba an era of prosperity perhaps unequaled in any country of modern times."

A DOUBLE-FACED CHINAMAN.

Pretended to Aid Police and Asked a Bribe to Defeat Their Case.

Frank Lee, a Chinese stool-pigeon for the police, got into trouble by accepting marked money as a bribe for promising to leave the city, instead of appearing as a witness in a case of excise law violation against Totsejero Tackahaski, a Japanese restaurant keeper, at 18 Doyers Street.

Last October Lee aided the Elizabeth Street police in detecting the illegal sale of liquor by Tackahaski, who was arrested. The case is to be tried soon, and last evening Lee went to the restaurant and offered to leave the city for $100, part of which he told the Jap was to go to Detective Garrison of the Elizabeth Street Station.

Tackahaski made an engagement to meet Lee later and settle the matter by giving him $30.

Tackahaski called upon Acting Capt. Leonard of the Elizabeth Street police, and told him the facts. The Acting Captain placed Detectives Garrison and Sherwood on the case, and gave them a twenty-dollar bill and a ten-dollar bill, marked for identification, with instructions to have the Jap hand them to Lee. Lee called at the restaurant late last night and accepted the marked money. He was a prisoner, in the hands of the very man he wanted to injure, in less than a minute. Lee was locked up on a charge of bribery.

MILITARY FROM THIS STATE.

Seventy-first Regiment May Be Only New York Men in Line.

Gen. Horace Porter said yesterday that the line of march in the inauguration parade at Washington March 4, would not be fully arranged before Feb. 20. Chief of Staff Blakeman has gone to Washington, and from this time on everything will be arranged at his office there. Many letters are being received from National Guard regiments throughout the country asking to be assigned to places in the line.

No part of the inaugural arrangements is more uncertain than what New York may do. Only one regiment of the New York National Guard—the Seventy-first—is at this time making any active preparations to go. Other regiments which discussed the feasibility of going at their own expense have been discouraged by the news that the Pennsylvania militia will not participate in the ceremonies. So long as it was understood that 8,500 men of the Pennsylvania National Guard were to go to Washington there was hope that New York would fall into line with 3,000 men at least.

The bill for a State appropriation of $15,000 is lying unacted on at Albany. While nobody interested in securing the appropriation will directly charge this state of affairs to Senator Platt's account, it is generally inferred that he is not willing to see the bill pass the Legislature. National Guardsmen do not expect that it will pass. If it does not, the military representation of the State is likely to be confined to the Seventy-first Regiment.

GREATER NEW YORK'S CHARTER

Possible Fate of a Proposed Brooklyn Measure—Mystified Policemen.

The Greater New York Commission will meet in the Mayor's private office to-morrow, and it is expected that the charter, fully printed, and the report of the commission to be made to the Legislature, will be ready for final adoption.

The work of printing, in its final form, two-thirds of the charter, had been completed last night, and the work on the report was well under way. The report, which was prepared by a sub-committee, is rather long, and will defend the charter, and may contain some replies to the attacks which have been made upon it. The sub-committee is made up of Seth Low, ex-Judge Dillon, Gen. Woodford, and Gen. Tracy.

At to-morrow's meeting also a sub-committee will be appointed to go to Albany and examine bills presented that may be aimed at securing advantages under the charter. The charter itself may be taken to Albany on Thursday.

Senator Samuel J. Foley, Tammany, said yesterday that on the authority of Senator Stranahan, Republican, of the Cities Committee, no bills authorizing the issue of bonds by this city or Brooklyn would be passed until after the charter had been adopted. Some of the Republican politicians are of the opinion that Brooklyn proposes to get authorization for bond issues that will be large enough to make it certain that Brooklyn has reached its lebt limit if it can do so. They also declare that the Republican organization will oppose all such measures.

George M. Pinney, Jr., Secretary of the Greater New York Commission, is District Attorney of Richmond County. Staten Island has about sixty policemen, and yesterday a delegation of them waited on Mr. Pinney and said that a proposition had been made that all of the Staten Island policemen should contribute $15 each to a fund to "protect their interests" in Albany when it came to the passage of the charter. Mr. Pinney not only pointed out to them that the suggestion itself was criminal in character, but that under the new charter the Staten Island policemen would be very much better off than they are now. The policemen who called upon Mr. Pinney were not at all clear how the fund was going to be used, but they said that the police in other parts of the Greater New York, including this city and Brooklyn, had been asked to contribute to similar funds. Mr. Pinney advised his callers not to pay any attention to such requests.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

ANDOVER, N. J., Feb. 15.—The factory of the Standard Musical String Company was burned yesterday. Loss, $10,000.

WELLS, N. Y., Feb. 15.—W. H. Frye's general store, in which the Post Office was located, was burned Sunday morning. Loss, $5,000.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 15.—Dodge & Camfield's grocery store, in the Butler Exchange Building, was burned out at midnight. Loss, $10,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

—1:35 A. M.—80 Willett Street, tenement, George Simon; damage slight.

—5:20 A. M.—51 Chrystie Street, Morris Karpilaulsky, tailor's shop, and others; damage, $2,000.

—9:30 P. M.—133 Columbus Avenue; Albert Reman; damage, $25.

—6:55 P. M.—1,416 Broadway; Elizabeth Protocelons; damage, $50.

—8:10 P. M.—162 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street; Anne Depuy.

HERALDRY OF THE RAIL

UNIQUE AND SIGNIFICANT DEVICES ON TIME TABLES.

Railroad Mottoes and Seals—Picturesque Trade Marks Long Associated with Some of the Principal Lines—Some Railway Nicknames.

A car wheel enveloped in a cloud of steam was the device drawn by a friend of George Stephenson early in the present century to typify "the railways of the future." That was at a time when the professional engineers of Great Britain were scoffing at Stephenson for daring to appear before a committee of Parliament and urge the superiority of locomotive engines over stationary engines. Since that period the heraldry of the railways has pursued an interesting course of development and variation.

The insignia of the first railroad opened for general traffic was a four-wheeled locomotive of the primitive type, designed by George Stephenson. The Stockton and Darlington Railway, twenty-five miles in length, was constructed in England under the direction of Mr. Stephenson, as chief engineer, and was opened for travel on Sept. 27, 1825. This was the first railroad on which passenger coaches were ever drawn by a steam engine, although Stephenson had, eleven years before, demonstrated the practicability of his engine on the Killingworth coal tramway.

In recent years the locomotive has not figured to any great extent as a railway trademark. But few railroad companies in this country make use of it as a distinguishing mark for cars, letter heads, or time tables. Most of the heraldric devices of American roads are of a monogramic character. The Florida Coast and Peninsular Road used to have for its seal a red shield, on the face of which was the front of a locomotive with an elephant's head and proboscis protruding from the forward end of the boiler. Encircling the elephant's head were the words "Florida Trunk Line." Since the record-breaking achievements of the New York Central's 999, pictures of that noted locomotive have become familiar in connection with advertisements of fast trains on the Vanderbilt lines. The trademark of the Southern Pacific's "Sunset Route" is a whole train of cars skirting the northern edge of the earth.

Iron Mountain's Stag's Head.

One of the most striking of railway trademarks is that of the Iron Mountain Route—a stag's head, boldly and gracefully drawn, and usually printed in black. The Queen and Crescent has an exceedingly pretty device. It represents the Queen of the Seasons poised on the planet earth, and on the surface of the planet is delicately traced the route of the Queen and Crescent system. The initials Q. and C. almost form a footrest for the figure of the Queen. A green and yellow maple leaf represents the Chicago Great Western Railway, the main arteries of the leaf outlining the railway and its branches. This same idea is carried out with the clover leaf by the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Road, which is commonly known as the Clover Leaf line. The trade mark of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois is an elephant's head with dangling trunk. In one of the eyes of the animal Chicago is located, and under the other eye is La Crosse. All along down are well-known stations on the line, terminating with Nashville at the extremity of the trunk. This route is called "the trunk line to the South."

The familiar keystone is the only distinguishing device used by the Pennsylvania Railroad. It appears on all the time tables and many of the company's letter heads, sometimes printed with black ink, and sometimes red. The words "Pennsylvania Lines" are inscribed on the keystone. For the New York, Ontario and Western there is the monogram O.-W. imprinted in white upon a red square. The "Erie Lines" is stamped on a disk of black set in a lighter-colored square. A neat design is that of the Michigan Central Road. It represents a train conductor on one side and an engineer on the other, holding up a banner upon which are the words in red letters "Michigan Central," and in smaller type below the line "The Niagara Falls Route." Entering in a fanciful scroll at the top of the banner is a three-masted locomotive.

A fac simile of a red seal constitutes the trade mark of the Missouri Pacific Railway, the name of the system being printed on the face of the seal, which is also crossed by a section of track. The Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad is known as "the Fishing Line," and its favorite insignia is a circular picture of a fish leaping out of the water. A white-lettered globe of red, set in a steel-shaded square, bears the inscription "The Great Rock Island Route," and in the four corners of the square appear the words "Omaha, Chicago, Denver, and Kansas City." A wise-looking owl, with a properly inscribed shield in its breast, stands for the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroad, and a blue shield, on the face of which is imprinted "The Iowa Route," is the trade mark of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern.

Devices from Our Flag.

The Union Pacific device is a large American shield bearing on its lower half the inscription "The Overland Route." For the Wabash line there is a red flag with a black centre, in which the name of the line appears. Memories of the early Indian days of Florida are recalled by the trade mark of the Tampico route, which is a fluted stone arrow-head. The frontispiece on the time tables of the International and Great Northern Railroad is a black square, containing in its centre the lone star of Texas, and below that the American and the Mexican coats of arms. Uniting the two shields is the word "Laredo," and above and below are inscribed "Galveston, Houston, Austin, and San Antonio."

One of the favorite stamps of the Baltimore and Ohio system is a small round device showing the letters B and O attached to a picture of the National Capitol. Around the edge of this circle are the words, "All trains run via Washington." A four-leaf clover typifies the traditional good luck of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad, each leaf bearing an initial letter, as, "R., W. & O." The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, which is more familiarly known as "Katy," has a simple design in red and white, the letters "M., K. and T." being printed in white on a background of red. The Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway has a scroll of black laid across a red circle, the only lettering being, "The Northwestern Line." For the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, the monogram "C. & O." has been the familiar trademark for many years. Several railway companies use as distinguishing marks small squares or oblong stamps, usually red and white in color. Of these may be mentioned the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, the Albert Lea route, and the Mobile and Ohio.

Nicknames of Railroads.

The nomenclature of the railways is often as unique and interesting as are the trade marks. Whenever it is possible to abbreviate the full title of a railroad, the great public eagerly avails itself of the shortest phrases. Nobody now thinks of calling the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad anything but the Nickel Plate, and few persons who speak of the "Big Four" system know that the name of that system is Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis.

The name of Nickel Plate as applied to a railroad originated in this way. Calvin S. Brice and asociates built a road paralleling the Lake Shore, and practically put it up in the market for sale. As Jay Gould seemed to be nibbling at it, William H. Vanderbilt concluded that he would better buy it for the protection of his Lake Shore interests. He asked the price, and Mr. Brice and associates put their figures so high that Mr. Vanderbilt petulantly remarked: "That road must be nickel-plated!" And the line has been known as the Nickel Plate ever since. Before the absorption of the Buffalo and Southwestern, that line was commonly known as the "Brandy and Soda." The St. Louis Southwestern is known as the "Cotton Belt," the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago as the "Monon," the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo as the "Buckeye Route," and the Pennsylvania lines as the "Pensy."

HUSTON'S PLAN OF SUICIDE.

Examined the Records in Order to Imitate His Brother.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—It was recalled at the Coroner's office to-day that Thomas J. Huston, who committed suicide at the Great Northern Hotel last Saturday, was a visitor to the office a week ago. He asked Chief Clerk Mandelbaum to let him see the official minutes of the inquest held upon the body of his brother, Robert Huston, of Joliet, who, Dec. 7, 1894, committed suicide by swallowing carbolic acid in the Grand Pacific Hotel.

The document was handed to the visitor and he sat down and read it. The first testimony taken was his own, and this he read carefully, and seemed lost in meditation over it. Having finished a perusal of the report, Mr. Huston handed it back to the chief clerk, thanked him, and left the office.

The visitor neither by word nor action indicated that he contemplated seeking death in precisely the same manner as his brother.

ALBERT M. BILLINGS'S WILL.

Chicago Man Whose Estate Is About $5,000,000—New York Property.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—The will of Albert M. Billings, who died Feb. 7, was admitted to probate to-day. The estate in Illinois is valued at $2,300,000, which is a smaller amount than Mr. Billings popularly was supposed to be worth.

His estate, however, it is said, will figure up nearly $5,000,000, as he had large interests in New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.

Besides this, during his lifetime Mr. Billings gave his son, C. K. G. Billings, large amounts of money to help him in business. The New York estate is over $1,000,000.

The executors of the will are Augusta S. Billings, the widow; Cornelius Kingsley Garrison Billings, a son, and Charles H. Ruddock, a son-in-law. Their appointment was made when the letters were issued, and Attorney Meagher and C. K. G. Billings will leave for New York early to-morrow morning to take charge of the estate in that State.

AMATEUR BILLIARD TOURNEY.

Mial Defeated Stark and Miller Lost to Poggenberg.

The prettiest game thus far in Maurice Daly's amateur tournament was played yesterday afternoon between Dr. Mial and Stark, both of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. Dr. Mial's run of 44 was the best of the tournament, and his average nearly two points above any previous record. The score was as follows, Stark to play 280 points to Mial's 200:

Mial—0 13 3 5 4 8 4 2 1 1 2 14 33 1 11 1 5 1 13 0 3 44 8 4 0 2 8 0 9—200.

Stark—6 3 0 10 3 10 3 10 0 0 0 9 2 0 1 1 7 15 16 4 7 7 0 0 9 11 5 1—140.

High Run—Mial, 44; Stark, 16. Average—Mial, 6 26-29; Stark, 5.

The evening game between Dr. Miller of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club and Poggenburg of the Liederkranz, was won easily by the latter, Miller to play 240 points to Poggenburg's 200. The score:

Miller—0 0 2 0 3 17 1 0 0 0 3 10 0 2 2 2 0 21 13 0 13 8 1 3 4 1 6 0 14 2 6 2 10 0 0 3 32 2 1 0 3 0 1 0 2 3 0 1—200.

Poggenburg—0 11 0 19 1 6 0 11 0 1 2 1 0 0 2 0 0 8 1 4 1 2 1 0 4 1 8 15 6 4 3 8 4 5 0 0 6 0 1 1 14 3 12 0 0 1 0 7—200.

The two games of the tournament yet unplayed will be between Barnard and Stark to-night and Poggenburg and Dr. Mial on Wednesday night. The summary of the tournament thus far is as follows:

	Won.	Lost.
Dr. Mial, (Knickerbocker A. C.)	3	1
Poggenburg, (Liederkranz)	3	1
Barnard, (Montauk)	3	1
Oakes, (New York A. C.)	2	3
Dr. Miller, (Knickerbocker A. C.)	2	3
Stark, (Knickerbocker A. C.)	0	4

Dr. Miller plays with a handicap of 40 points, and Stark, last year's champion, plays 80 points extra.

Spoke on Home Rule for Ireland.

The sixth lecture of the series before the Irish National Federation of America was delivered in Room 22, Cooper Union, last evening, by the Rev. John Howie Wright, a Protestant rector of County Antrim, Ireland. His subject was "A Home-Rule Clause To-day in the North of Ireland." He said that the cause of Irish nationality was spreading and intensifying every day in Ulster County, which made it more of an absurdity and an impossibility for England to continue her refusal of Ireland's demands. The argument that they are rebels against England, who seek Ireland's independence, is growing weaker, he said, and the English recognize how desirable it would be to have Ireland a grateful friend, and not an irritated foe, in any European emergency. Home rule, the lecturer declared, does not mean Rome rule.

Consumption in Cleveland.

From The Cleveland (Ohio) Plain Dealer.

If any one is disposed to question the fact that consumption is increasing all he needs to do is to inspect the report of the Health Department for last year. His doubts will be effectually dispelled. "It was the leading cause of death in 1896," said Secretary Combes. "There were 265 cases. Cholera infantum came next with 255 fatalities, diphtheria 177, and typhoid 143. The frequency of death due to consumption seems to point out the necessity for proper isolation and other regulations. We are now working along these lines."

Shot an Objectionable Singer.

Edward Harding, twenty-seven years old, a truckman of 46 Downing Street, was dangerously shot in the head shortly before midnight Monday night by an unknown man, while the two were arguing over Harding's ability as a vocalist in front of the saloon of Charles Seiver, at 5 Rivington Street. Harding and some friends had been to a wedding at 146 Eldridge Street. The unknown man is described as about thirty years old, 5 feet 7 inches in height, smooth face, light complexion, with dark clothing, no overcoat, and dark derby hat.

Pet Dog Bites a Child.

Charles Herbith's pet dog Nellie went mad yesterday morning and bit his three-year-old son Arthur of 71 West One Hundred and First Street, in the cheek. The janitor's son threw a quilt over the dog's head and carried it into the street, where the beast got loose and made all the neighbors scamper. A Society for Prevention of Cruetly to Animals wagon took the dog away, the agent saying it did not have rabies. Later Arthur was taken to the Pasteur Institute for treatment.

Harvard Crimson's Editors.

BOSTON, Feb. 15.—The Harvard Crimson held its annual election of officers to-night, with the following result: President—William Kotic, Chicago; Managing Editor—C. E. Morgan, Philadelphia; Secretary—W. M. Scudder, Chicago. The new members of the board are R. De K. Gilder of New York, G. C. Carleton of Boston, and G. G. Marvin of New York.

Movements of Bunce's Fleet.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 15.—Admiral Bunce's blockading fleet spent the afternoon in target practice. The Marblehead sailed for Mayport, on the Florida coast, shortly before 4 o'clock this afternoon. The Terror, Puritan, and possibly other ships are expected to join the fleet to-night or to-morrow morning. Thursday morning the Maine will go to Port Royal to be coaled.

Sir Charles Tupper Home Again.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 15.—Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian High Commissioner to England, and Lady Tupper, arrived from England to-night.

CHARLES TOMLINSON DEAD.

English Writer and Lecturer on Scientific Subjects.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Prof. Charles Tomlinson, F. R. S., F. C. S., the well-known writer and lecturer upon scientific subjests, died at Highgate to-day.

Charles Tomlinson was born in London Nov. 27, 1808, and sent in the world to earn a livin when only twelve, his father's death leaving his mother in poverty. Self-taught, he became assistant in a classical school in 1830, and later opened a day school with his brother in Salisbury, making a specialty of sciences, and giving lectures with experiments that attracted much attention, besides contributing to the scientific magazines.

His writing for the Saturday Magazine brought him into acquaintance with scientific men, through whose influence he became science lecturer in King's College School.

Becoming a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1867, he multiplied his studies, and, not content with his chemical researches, took up literature. He published a volume on "The Sonnet," a translation of Dante's "Inferno," was appointed Barlow lecturer at University College, and completed a long list of letters with the "Essays of an Octogenarian" in 1887.

He was a member of a number of learned societies.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Gen. W. W. Averell of Bath, N. Y., is at the Astor.

—D. C. Corbin of Spokane, Washington, is at the Plaza.

—John Russell Young of Philadelphia is at the Buckingham.

—Major J. B. Burbank, United States Army, is at the Everett.

—Adjt. Gen. C. W. Tillinghast of Albany and Gen. Edmund Hayes of Buffalo are at the Waldorf.

—Ex-Congressman John A. McShane of Nebraska and J. Ambrose Butler of Buffalo are at the Imperial.

—C. E. Kilmer of Troy, Matthew Bender of Albany, and F. V. Gavigan of Chicago are at the Park Avenue.

—M. V. Richards of Washington, E. F. Wilbur of Chicago, and E. D. Dithridge of Pittsburg are at the Astor.

—Elmer Gates of Washington, N. R. Wall of St. Louis, and C. M. Haskell of Ottawa, Ohio, are at the Netherland.

—Justice J. O. Dykeman of the New York Supreme Court and James W. Hinkley of Poughkeepsie are at the Murray Hill.

—John Newman of Boston, Col. W. A. Roebling of Trenton, N. J., and G. A. Frederick of Baltimore are at the Normandie.

—Andrew Hamilton of Albany, J. G. Moses of Louisville, P. G. Russell of Washington, and D. E. Kenyon of Chicago are at the Hoffman.

—John T. Rawlins and James B. Dunn of Boston, Charles A. Brown of Albany, and Stanley Reynolds of Rochester are at the Grand Union.

—Gen. W. M. Osborne, ex-Congressman W. W. Crapo, and Francis Peabody, Jr., of Massachusetts; Roswell A. Parmenter of Troy, and Charles W. Knapp of St. Louis are at the Manhattan.

—Senator James McMillan and Hugh McMillan of Michigan, Bishop John F. Hurst of Washington, D. C.; Charles H. Taylor, Jr., of Boston, and John G. Deshler of Columbus, Ohio, are at the Holland.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; A. C. Lane, hosiery; H. Graham, clothing; Mr. Grier, linens; 57 White Street.

—Athol Silk Company, Boston, Mass.; D. E. Adams, silks; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; P. P. O'Halloran, upholstery goods and blankets, 621 Broadway; Sinclair House.

—Benedict & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; C. H. Bellach, clothing, 84 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.

—Bernheimer, G., Brothers & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; J. H. Bernheimer, millinery, 258 Church Street.

—Bernd, J. D., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; S. M. Rose, millinery; Hotel Normandie.

—Blumenthal & Co., Marion, Ind.; L. S. Marks, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Marlborough.

—Boston Dry Goods Store, Los Angeles, Cal.; J. M. Scheider, dry goods, &c., 43 Leonard Street.

—Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; G. W. Nutton, dress goods, 8 Greene Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Bloch, A., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Bloch, woolens; 96 Franklin Street; Hoffman House.

—Brown, F. M., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; Miss P. Briggs, ladies' and infants' wear; 108 Worth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

—Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; E. J. Kuhne, 2 Walker Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Brafman, Berger & Co., Baltimore, Md.; C. Berger, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

—Brigham, D. H., & Co., Springfield, Mass.; D. H. Brigham, cloaks and suits; Miss M. Connelly, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Burke, Fitz Simons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; H. W. Sweeney, cloaks and suits; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. L. Madden, linens and white goods; A. Rieper, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

—Clarke & Co., Peoria, Ill.; R. B. Collins, cloaks and suits; 359 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. H. Mengel, dress goods; Mrs. A. E. Gillis, children's underwear, 115 Worth Street.

—Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Miss Stiner, gloves; R. Y. Leslie, 115 Worth Street.

—Cluett, Coon & Co., Troy, N. Y.; D. W. Coon, linens; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Danziger & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; L. Dewolf, domestics; W. H. Stotz, dry goods, 447 Broadway; Hoffman House.

—Desbecker, Weill & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. Desbecker, tailors' trimmings; A. Weill, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

—Daniel & Fisher, Denver, Col.; W. G. Fisher, dry goods, &c.; 56 Worth Street; Gilsey House.

—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; E. Nieswanger, dress goods; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; W. H. Bennethum, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.

—Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Miss E. E. Pettibone, ladies' and infants' wear; 434 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

—Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; W. Morrison, laces, embroideries, and kid gloves; 434 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

—Doggett, dry goods; Kansas City, Mo.; Miss R. Doerle, millinery; 2 Walker Street;

THE SUGAR TRUST'S POLICY

John E. Searles Gave the Investigating Committee a Few of the Facts They Wanted.

NEEDED BOOKS NOT PRODUCED.

Capitalization of the Merged Refineries and the Certificates Issued for Them—How Sugar Prices Are Fixed—The Testimony of John H. Post.

The joint legislative committee, appointed to investigate trusts, resumed its examination into the affairs of the Sugar Trust yesterday. The investigation was conducted on somewhat new lines, and more interesting results were obtained than in any or all of the previous sesions of the committee.

Among other information obtained by the investigating committee yesterday were the following facts:

The fifteen sugar refineries that were consolidated into the great Sugar Trust in 1887 were capitalized at $6,500,000, and received certificates of the Sugar Trust amounting to $50,000,000.

The books and trust deed, which alone contain information concerning these enormous transactions, have mysteriously disappeared.

The minute book, the only other book containing information that might be of use in getting at the facts of the transaction, is kept over in Jersey City, where it cannot be reached by the committee, and the Directors of the American Sugar Refining Company positively refuse to submit it for examination.

The American Sugar Refining Company never builds a new refinery, but considers it better business to buy out competing refineries, which it generally closes up at once.

The American Sugar Refining Company, in conjunction with the Wholesale Grocers' Association, has what is known as an "Equality Rate Book," which is sent to factors, and which fixes the price of refined sugar in the United States.

Mr. Searles the Centre of Attraction.

A large audience had assembled in the Aldermen's Chamber at the City Hall long before the committee was ready for its work. Mr. Searles appears to be an interesting witness, so far as the public is concerned. The hall was packed clear up to where Mr. Lexow sat, with three other members, in the niche reserved for the President of the Board of Aldermen. The Chairman was late again, and Mr. Searles, who had excused himself last Saturday, reached the chamber before the Senator arrived. Mr. Parsons, counsel of the Sugar Company, sat with Mr. Searles before the latter was called to testify, and the two chatted pleasantly while awaiting another ordeal on the stand. Some one asked Mr. Searles about the books, and he said he would answer questions of the committee, and then remarked that he understood now what it is to be the centre of attraction.

John H. Post of the firm of B. H. Howell, Son & Co., sugar brokers, of 109 Wall Street, was the first witness. He testified that he represented B. H. Howell, Son & Co., and the National Sugar Refining Company. His contract does not require that he keep the prices of both concerns at the same figures. The firms he represents, he said, are supposed to be competitors of the American Sugar Refining Company.

"Mr. Havemeyer stated," said Chairman Lexow, "that the margin for profit between raw and refined is about 1 cent a pound. Is that true?"

"I have no doubt that it is correct."

"What is the exact profit now?"

"On raw sugar the price is 3¼ cents a pound, and the price of refined sugar is about 4 1-10 cents."

"What is the cost of refining sugar?"

"I am not in that business."

"Has not the profit of the sugar business for the last ten years amounted to from $12,000,000 to $14,000,000 a year?"

"I don't think it has been as much."

He testified that his company did not make more than one-fourth of a cent a pound profit. There are twenty-five different brands of sugar.

Chairman Lexow asked if the witness did not have the same understanding with the Wholesale Grocers' Association as the American Sugar Refining Company had, and was answered in the affirmative. He then produced a copy of the factor's agreement and affidavit that was brought up in evidence last week, and asked Mr. Post about it. The latter replied that the rebate of three-sixteenths of a cent a pound was little enough profit for the factor, and added that the profit of refining is not more than one-quarter of a cent.

Mr. Lexow Apparently Angry.

Senator Lexow suddenly seemed very angry, and shouted:

"Are you giving honest testimony?"

"I am on my oath," said Mr. Post.

"Does not the American Sugar Refining Company produce 1,200,000 tons of refined sugar every year?"

"I don't know."

"You don't know? Is it possible that I have learned more of the sugar business in three days than you have in ten years?" asked the Chairman angrily.

"Apparently you have," [Laughter.]

Mr. Post further testified that the capacity of his companies was about 250,000 tons of sugar a year, and that their actual product was about 190,000 tons a year. There is no agreement, he said, between the American Sugar Refining Company and the companies he represents. In reply to a question why his companies did not run at full capacity, when the American Sugar Refining Company is making a profit of more than 9 per cent, profit on $75,000,000, he said that he did not believe that company was making so much profit, and that his companies did not run full time because they could not sell all the sugar they could manufacture.

"Do you say that the price of your sugar is not fixed by agreement with other refiners?"

"Yes, Sir."

Mr. Lexow here read from the "Equality Rate Book," used by sugar factors, to the effect that "all refined sugars must be graded and sold at card prices," based on New York quotations, and also from the factors' agreement as to maintaining the refiners' prices, and asked if the Equality Rate Book was not the same as used by the witness's companies. He said he supposed it was the same book used by the Wholesale Grocers' Association. He had not seen a book of that sort for several years.

"Here is one!" said Senator Lexow. "It comes from Kentucky, but it seems to be the same as the one used in this part of the country."

"Why don't you get one nearer home?" asked Mr. Post. "We do little business in Kentucky."

"You don't appear to know much about your own business, Mr. Post," retorted the Chairman.

"I am not a wholesale grocer," said Mr. Post.

"You couldn't sell sugar at a profit against a man who was getting three-sixteenths of a cent a pound rebate?"

"No, Sir; that is very evident."

"Is not this agreement to your benefit?" asked Assemblyman Warner.

"No, Sir; how is it to our benefit?"

"I am not on the stand," said Mr. Warner, sternly. [Laughter.]

Mr. Searles Starts with a Smile.

John E. Searles was called to the stand, and he arose with a smile on his lips as he exchanged glances with Mr. Parsons, his counsel.

He testified that there has recently been a slight increase in the margin between raw and refined sugar; that the margin now is from three-quarters to seven-eighths of a cent a pound, and that there has been a decrease in the price of refined sugar this year of about one-eighth of a cent.

"What is the cost of refining sugar, Mr. Searles?" asked Senator Lexow.

"From one-half to three-quarters of a cent a pound." He explained that these estimates were based on the operations of nine years ago.

Mr. Lexow read from the testimony of Mr. McCahan of the McCahan Refining Company given before the Ways and Means Committee of Congress to the effect that the cost of refining was 56 cents a hundred pounds, which includes waste. Not including waste, the cost was 34 cents a hundred pounds. He then asked Mr. Searles how it was that the McCahan refinery, which produced less than 3,000 barrels a day, could refine sugar at less cost than the American Sugar Refining Company, which produces 30,000 barrels a day. Mr. Searles said that Mr. McCahan used a higher grade raw sugar, and the conditions might be different.

"There is no other manufacturer in the United States," said Mr. Lexow, with a peculiar smile, "that is surrounded by the same conditions that surround the American Sugar Refining Company?"

"No, Sir."

"And your sugar is equal to that of McCahan?"

"It is better."

"Then you are absolutely sui generis?"

"I accept your knowledge of the law," said Mr. Searles, with a mock solemnity that provoked a burst of laughter.

Buying Out Competitors.

Chairman Lexow then examined into the purchase of competing refineries. Mr. Searles testified that the American Sugar Refining Company does not build new refineries, but buys up competing factories. It bought out a competitor in Baltimore, several in Boston and Philadelphia, and is now engaged in buying one in Camden, N. J. He testified that of the twenty refineries composing the company thirteen are idle part of the year and seven are idle nearly all the time. When asked why the American Sugar Refining Company does not build new refineries instead of buying up competitors, he replied:

"We think the latter the better business of the two." [Laughter.]

He explained that the consumption of sugar in the United States is increasing and that within the last ten years it has increased 40 per cent. They wanted mills ready to supply this increasing demand.

He testified that the American Sugar Refining Company will sell to retailers who want to by 100 barrels. He also explained the Equality Rate Book, but denied that it fixed the price of refined sugar. He admitted that the prices are the same all over the country, but it was due to the fact that competitors followed the prices of the American Sugar Refining Company. If factors do not conform to their agreements with the company they are not dealt with any longer. The Equality Rate Book and the factors' agreement go together.

As to Mr. Dugan, the Albany grocer, who testified that he had been ruined in business because the American Sugar Refining Company refused to sell him sugar, Mr. Searles said that this course was taken because Dugan failed to pay for the sugar. He had given notes that are still unpaid and he would get the rebate allowed factors when the notes are paid in full.

Mr. Searles testified that the fifteen original refineries that were consolidated into the Sugar Trust were capitalized at a total of $6,500,000, and that they received in Sugar Trust certificates $50,000,000.

A Book Became "Obsolete."

The certificate book and the minute book of the Sugar Trust and of the American Sugar Refining Company, which the committee has been trying to get hold of ever since it began its investigations, were found to be beyond the reach of any New York legislative committee or court. Mr. Searles, when asked about the certificate book, confessed that it had vanished forever. He saw it last in 1890, since which time it had disappeared. When he last saw it it was at the time of the organization of the Sugar Trust, and "it has since become obsolete." (Laughter.) The deed of trust had also disappeared. He last saw it in the hands of Mr. Parsons.

"Mr. Parsons," said Mr. Lexow, turning suddenly to the lawyer, "have you that deed?"

"I have no knowledge of it," calmly replied the lawyer.

Mr. Lexow began another question to Mr. Searles, when Mr. Parsons said:

"I should like to correct my statement by saying that I have no knowledge of it at the present time." (Laughter.)

Chairman Lexow then asked for the minute book; so as to get from it some information as to the value of properties of the original refineries. Mr. Searles said that he had been some of the Directors, and they had refused to allow him to bring the book before the committee. The book, he said, was in Jersey City, and is brought over here once a month, the third Wednesday, to the monthly meeting of the Directors. The Directors meet at 117 Wall Street to-morrow, and Mr. Searles was asked to renew his request for the minute book, which he said he would do.

Mr. Lexow directed the stenographer to make a record of the way in which the committee had been denied access to the books.

In reply to a question from Senator McCarren, Mr. Searles said that Brooklyn is not a desirable place for sugar refineries, as Philadelphia and other cities offered better advantages in the way of exemption from taxation, water rate, &c.

Investigations Hurt Industry.

He further testified that within the last nine years $1,500,000,000 of sugar was distributed in the United States by the American Sugar Refining Company and the other companies. London, he said, regulates the market quotations.

Senator McCarren asked what legislation was necessary to improve industry.

"If we had less legislation we would be better off," said Mr. Searles. "So long as investigations like this are permitted, and capitalists treated as if they are guilty of a crime, you will not be able to increase industry. The consumer is benefited, not injured, by the formation of big corporations. He is protected by the law of supply and demand."

Chairman Lexow asked Mr. Searles to furnish him this morning a statement showing a comparison of the prices of sugar for five years immediately preceding the formation of the Sugar Trust with the five years immediately following its formation, and also of the nine years before, with the nine years after its organization. He said he would do so. He added that he objected to supplying information touching any of the private affairs of the American Sugar Refining Company.

The committee adjourned until 10 A. M. to-day.

Chairman Lexow said that Mr. Searles will be re-examined this morning, and that some more sugar brokers will be asked to testify. If this testimony is finished soon enough, the investigation of the Rubber Trust will be commenced.

MR. TIFFANY'S BIRTHDAY.

Eighty-five Years Old—A Silver Salver from His Employes.

Charles L. Tiffany, founder of Tiffany & Co., was eighty-five years old yesterday. He was the recipient of congratulations from all parts of the United States, and a silver salver was presented to him by the employes of the company. This gift was quietly sent to the Tiffany residence early yesterday morning.

The salver is twenty-six inches long, of an oval shape, and is inscribed with the names of the 631 employes who have been in the service of the Tiffany house over five years. It is said to be one of the finest pieces of its kind ever made in this country. James H. Whitehouse of the Tiffany staff of artists was the designer. It was made in the Tiffany factory. Heading the list of names is Vice President Charles T. Cook, for forty-nine years in Tiffany's employ. Among others are William H. Cotton, forty-two years; William H. Jenks, forty-two years; W. T. Spence, William A. Knapp, and H. K. Green, each thirty-nine years, and James H. Whitehouse, thirty-eight years.

At nearly the same time as the salver arrived at the Tiffany residence, a messenger delivered a beautifully illuminated scroll engraved with the names of several hundred of the most prominent jewelers in all parts of the United States.

Mr. Tiffany drove to his business office, on Union Square, at 10 o'clock, as usual, and found his private room nearly filled with floral offerings. During the day many friends called to express their congratulations.

The Yellow Poplar Lumber Company.

Referring to a petition filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Lawrence County, Ohio, last week, asking that a receiver be appointed for the Yellow Poplar Lumber Company of Coal Grove, Ohio, a staff representative of The Timberman saw F. C. Fischer, President of the company, yesterday. Mr. Fischer stated that the petition had been filed by a former attorney of the company, resident at Ironton, Ohio, who had been dismissed for cause. The petition was a tissue of groundless allegations, and the case wholly devoid of merit. The company had, therefore, determined to try the issue in open court, and had no misgivings regarding the outcome. "The Yellow Poplar Lumber Company," continued Mr. Fischer, "is financially and otherwise in excellent shape to take care not only of itself but of all customers besides; it has outstanding less than $500 of floating indebtedness."

Explosion in the Sun Building.

A steam pipe burst in the basement of The Sun building about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, driving the engineer out, scaring the clerks as the steam rose through the floor of the business office, and making a great commotion as the steam and smoke from an oil composition floated through the elevator shaft and into the composing room. The Fire Department came, but was not needed, and the damage was trifling.

A POINT IN IASIGI'S CASE

Represented to Secretary Olney that a Foreign Consul Is Not Amenable to State Authorities.

TURKISH MINISTER COMPLAINS.

Same Position Taken in the Police Court in This City by Frederic R. Coudert, Counsel for the Consul.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Moustapha Bey, the Turkish Minister, complained to Secretary Olney to-day against the treatment of Joseph A. Iasigi, Turkish Consul at Boston, by the local police authorities in New York City.

It is claimed by the Turkish Minister, and lawyers sustain the contention, that a foreign Consul is amenable only to Federal process, and the State authorities have no right to proceed against him.

Secretary Olney declines to say what action, if any, he has taken in the matter.

THE MISSING STOCKS.

Securities Which Consul Iasigi Is Said to Have Embezzled.

BOSTON, Feb. 15.—Information was obtained this afternoon from a source supposed to be trustworthy which discloses for the first time a list of stocks said to be missing and the dates on which Turkish Consul Iasigi is alleged to have embezzled them. The list is as follows: On Dec. 13, 1896, 108 shares of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad stocks; on May 14, railroad shares of Boston and Providence Railroad stock; on Jan. 22, 1894, two twenty-five-share lots of Norwich and Worcester Railroad stocks.

From Chief Inspector Watts the following has been obtained, showing the different amounts alleged to have been embezzled by Mr. Iasigi from the Derleux and Villardiere estates, the total amount being $167,838; from the Derleux state, $61,152; from the Villardiere estate, $106,686.

People in State Street, who are more or less familiar with Mr. Iasigi and his business relations, do not place much credence in the statement that he has been a heavy "plunger" in the stock market. It is possible that he may have done some extensive trading in New York, but in this city, so far as can be learned, he did business only with two brokerage houses and only to a limited extent.

The general impression seems to be that Mr. Iasigi's financial troubles are due primarily to the losses he has sustained in his regular business, and there are some who think that eventually he will be able to extricate himself from his present entanglements, and make good the alleged deficit in his trust accounts.

It is understood that Mr. Iasigi was one of a local syndicate which, a couple of years ago, went into an opium speculation to a large extent, and that he and his associates met with severe losses in the venture.

QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

Mr. Iasigi Paroled in His Counsel's Care Until To-day.

When Joseph A. Iasigi, the Turkish Consul General in Boston, arrested here on a charge of embezzlement, was arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court, yesterday, the question of jurisdiction was raised, and he was paroled in the care of his counsel, F. R. Coudert, until noon to-day.

Col. Francis Peabody, Jr., of Boston, who secured the warrant of arrest, made a statement of Magistrate Cornell of the facts. He said that in 1849 François Ettienne Derleux confided to Oscar Iasigi about $10,000 for investment. That sum was increased from time to time until, when Oscar Iasigi was drowned, in 1883, the value was $86,000. It was then vested in Pierre Charles Derleux of Grenoble, France, and Charles A. A. B. De La Vallardiere of Château Isere, at La Frette, France, the son and son-in-law of F. E. Derleux. Joseph A. Iasigi was appointed administrator of his brother's estate, and received a power of attorney from the two Frenchmen to buy and sell stock, &c., for them. He forwarded them money semi-annually until about a year ago. The fund, in the meantime, had grown considerably. When a statement was demanded, in the beginning of 1896, Mr. Iasigi sent a list of the securities he held which showed a total of $167,000. His explanation of his delay in remitting was not satisfactory, and Col. Peabody, who is counsel to the French Consulate at Boston, was instructed to demand a settlement. His investigations led to the present proceedings, as he found that many of the securities named in the list were not in Mr. Iasigi's possession.

Mr. Peabody admitted that Mr. Iasigi held a power of attorney from his clients, and Mr. Coudert immediately claimed that if the securities were sold under a power of attorney no complaint of embezzlement could be sustained. Magistrate Cornell said he was not sitting to decide on the merits of the case.

Mr. Coudert then raised the question of jurisdiction, as lying only in a United States court, and Magistrate Cornell conferred with Mr. Lindsay, who sat beside him. They examined the decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of Valentino against Thompson, Consul from Ecuador, presented by Mr. Coudert, and Mr. Lindsay said he did not believe Mr. Iasigi should be held. Magistrate Cornell took the point under advisement until to-day.

Mr. Iasigi spent the night at the home of his wife's brother-in-law, in West Seventy-fifth Street.

Capt. O'Brien of the Detective Bureau was notified by telephone from Boston that two more warrants had been issued for the arrest of Mr. Iasigi on different specifications of the same general complaint of embezzlement.

BIG RECOVERY IN WHEAT.

The Price Advances Two Cents over Saturday in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—There was a taste of old-time sentiment on 'Change this morning, wheat having a jump of more than 1½c from the Saturday closing the first minute. The feeling was not all one way. The shorts were scared to cover, but, at the same time, holders welcomed the temporary strength to market their lines, already heavy on their hands.

The whole trade welcomed the activity. It had the most disastrous break in prices for the month Saturday. The May broke to 73⅜ cents. Under 75 cents stop loss orders brought out holdings from many hands, and there was a stampede of the bull forces. The reaction came quick and strong this morning. The May price started at 75 cents to 75¼ cents, ½ over Saturday's closing. After touching 75⅝ cents, the first reaction was to 74⅜ cents. The price firmed again to 75 cents, weakened again to 74⅝ cents, rallied to 75¼ cents, and weakened a third time to 74⅝ cents, which proved the low point of the morning. From this improvement set in, which landed the May price at 75⅜ cents, 2 cents up from the "stampede" price at the close last week.

There were many good reasons for the action in wheat. The trade was stirred by both home and foreign news. The rebound of 2 cents or more, coming so quickly after the depression of Saturday, made the action the more surprising. The boldness of the bears got them in trouble, and they paid dearly for it. When the market opened on a bound, the shorts covered quickly. At the same time certain smart longs thought it a good spot to liquidate their lines. When the market lost its early force the bear leaders thought it was time for another stampede. Their selling put the price back 1 cent from best point early. This found many in the pit oversold.

When the fog cleared away the trade found a lot of clear-cut bull news. The advance after 12 o'clock put May wheat to 75½ cents, more than 2 cents recovery. The May price rested at 75¼ cents near the close. July sold at 71¾ cents and held at 71¼ cents, seller, late in the session.

Wheat closed with good support and with most of the advance sustained. May closed 75¼ cents to 75⅝ cents; July 71¼ cents to 71⅝ cents, and September 68½ cents.

FOR KILLING ROSE REDGATE.

William J. Koerner, Who Murdered His Betrothed, on Trial—Defense Is Insanity Induced by Drugs.

The trial of William J. Koerner for killing Miss Rose Redgate, his betrothed, at Fourteenth Street and Seventh Avenue, Sept. 23, 1896, was begun yesterday before Judge Newburger in General Sessions. The murder is admitted. The difficulty of the prosecution is to establish a motive. The defense is insanity induced by phenacetine, cocaine, and other drugs.

Ezra Redgate, the young woman's father, testified to the young people's acquaintance, to his forbidding Koerner the house because of his dissolute habits, and to Koerner's threat to kill Miss Redgate if he could not marry her.

Dr. William N. Harrison of the New York Hospital testified to Miss Redgate's death in an ambulance, and Koerner's dazed state, which at first he took to be shamming.

Several witnesses, an elevator boy and a clerk among them, told how Koerner called on the afternoon of the murder at the office in Pine Street where Miss Redgate was employed as stenographer.

Policeman John H. Fowler, who heard two shots fired, gave his evidence, and said Koerner told him next day on the way to the Jefferson Market Court that he had taken a pint of whisky and forty grains of phenacetine.

Coroner's Physician Edward J. Donlin gave the result of the autopsy on Miss Redgate.

Police Captain Richard Walsh identified Koerner's letter to his landlady, in which he hinted at some desperate action. Arthur J. Bigelow, an Inspector for the Broadway Cable Road, told how he jumped off a Seventh Avenue car when he heard three shots fired, and helped take the pistol away from Koerner. The prisoner seemed dazed, as though under the influence of drugs, he said.

The trial will be continued to-day.

THE CANDIDATES FOR MAYOR.

Discussion Aroused by the New Boom for Mr. Strong.

The boom in favor of Mayor Strong as a candidate for Mayor of the Greater New York, at the convention of the Free Sons of Israel, was the subject of much talk yesterday, but Mayor Strong himself did not appear to regard the matter seriously, although some gentlemen called upon him during the day and assured him of their support in case he should again be a candidate.

"Was there anything in your remarks at the convention," the Mayor was asked yesterday, "that would be construed as differing from what you have already said upon the subject of a renomination?"

"Not in the slightest—not in any way whatever," replied the Mayor.

Mayor Strong has frequently said within the last few months that under no circumstances would he be a candidate for renomination. Yet there are many of his friends who believe that he would make a strong candidate. Among these is Julius Harburger, who called on the Mayor yesterday.

There are several other well-known gentlemen who are being talked of in connection with the nomination. Many German-Americans are speaking of Controller Ashbel P. Fitch. Moses Oppenheimer, Secretary of the German-American Citizens' Union, said within a day or two that the independents would willingly give their support to him. John B. Pannes, also of the Union, agrees with Mr. Oppenheimer.

Controller Fitch, when spoken to about the subject, said: "I am not a candidate for Mayor, and would not accept a nomination. My ambition lies in the direction of a renomination for Controller. If such a renomination was tendered to me I would accept."

Among the Republicans there has been much talk of Gen. Tracy, who is Chairman of the Greater New York Commission, of President Seth Low of Columbia College, who is also a member of the commission, and of Congressman Lemuel E. Quigg. If it should be decided to take a candidate from Brooklyn, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, another member of the Greater New York Commission, would come in for consideration. If a citizens' party should be organized for the purpose of nominating a non-partisan candidate, President Low and Col. Waring are mentioned as men worthy of selection.

On the Tammany side many names are being talked over. Very recently there has been a quiet boom for Supreme Court Justice P. Henry Dugro. Postmaster Charles W. Dayton is being strongly urged. Ex-Controller Theodore W. Myers and Register William Sohmer are also being talked about. The recent boom for Richard Croker for Mayor is not generally regarded as serious.

COL. D. M. TALMAGE MARRIED.

The Bridegroom Is Past Seventy Years of Age and the Bride Twenty-four.

Col. David M. Talmage, a former well-known society man of Brooklyn, whose action for divorce from his wife, Sarah J. Talmage of 295 Hicks Street, was brought in North Dakota early in the Winter, was married last Saturday at Niagara Falls, Ontario, to Miss Ida Tavigne of Philadelphia. Mrs. Talmage is twenty-four years of age. Col. Talmage is past seventy, and has several grown daughters. He is a cousin of the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage and of ex-Corporation Counsel William C. De Witt. During the war he was active as an organizer of regiments, and a few years ago was United States Minister to Venezuela. His former wife is the granddaughter of Cornelius Van Brunt and the daughter of Mayor Talmage's second wife by a former husband. In his suit for divorce Col. Talmage charged his wife with desertion, but this Mrs. Talmage has denied.

The German Hospital's Work.

At a meeting last night of the German Hospital and Dispensary Society, which was presided over by Theodore Kilian, the report of the Trustees was read, showing that the legacies and donations to the hospital during the past year amounted to $10,157.45. In 1896 there were 2,699 patients treated at the hospital; at the dispensary 29,812 were treated. Diplomas were given to eighteen graduates of the School for Nurses. A committee was appointed to look into the subject of obtaining a corps of trained nurses who would give their assistance to poor people at a lower rate than is at present charged. The following were elected Trustees to fill vacancies: For the three-year term: Theodore Killian, E. Uhl, C. Hahn, J. K. Krieg, F. Ehrmann, and E. Pfarrius.

W. J. Berry Released as Sane.

William J. Berry, formerly a newspaper man in this city, who has been confined, as insane, in the Manhattan State Hospital, on Ward's Island, was discharged therefrom yesterday by Justice Pryor, in the Supreme Court. The Justice listened to Berry's story, and questioned him on various subjects, watching him very closely meanwhile. Other testimony was heard, and the Justice said he was convinced that Berry was sane. It was developed during the examination that Mrs. Berry is now in an insane asylum. Mr. Berry will be taken to a sanitarium at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, where he will stay until the excitement attendant upon his confinement has worn off.

Recovery in a Grain Transaction.

Henry Zeltner got a verdict for $1,450.90 yesterday against George M. Irwin for money deposited in Irwin's grain broker's office in Pittsburg in 1894 "as a wager, bet, or stake upon a contingent event" by Mrs. Anna W. Hornthal, who assigned her claim to Zeltner. The defense was that the money was duly lost on the Chicago Board of Trade, and, although the transaction was illegal, the parties were equally culpable. Justice Schuchman, before whom the case was tried, in Part II. of the City Court, directed the jury to give a verdict for the plaintiff.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Several Nominations Sent to the Senate by the Governor—The Sunday Barbering Bill.

TREATY RESOLUTION BEATEN.

The Assembly Decides Not to Make Any Recommendations to Congress—Commendation for Senator Hill—The Adirondack Forest Report.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—The Governor sent to the Senate to-night the following nominations:

Alice Sandford of Sing Sing to be manager of the Reformatory for Women at Bedford.

Edward Cook of Panama to be Loan Commissioner for Chautauqua County.

John D. Slivers, John W. Slauson, and William K. Stansbury, all of Middletown, to be managers of the Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital.

Louis M. Martin to be manager of the Rome Custodial Asylum.

The following bills were passed:

Senator Wieman—Including Brooklyn and other territory within the Greater New York, with New York City and Saratoga Springs, where barbers' shops may be kept open on Sunday. The vote was 29 to 5, Senators Higgins, Tibbets, White, Stranahan, and Wilcox casting the negative vote.

Senator Brackett—Allowing a married woman to confess judgment.

Senator Raines—Appropriating $25,000 to erect an equestrian statue of Major Gen. Henry W. Slocum on the battlefield at Gettysburg.

Senator Wray—Relative to the improvement of Albany Avenue, Brooklyn, and to provide the means thereof. Senator McNulty attempted to have the vote reconsidered, but his motion was lost by a vote of 30 to 4.

The following bills were introduced:

Senator Guy—Providing for the construction of the Grand Boulevard and Concourse and Transverse Roads underneath the same, from East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street to the Mosholu Parkway; also the enlargement of the entrance at East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and the approach to the Central Bridge over the Harlem River, from the Grand Boulevard and Concourse in New York City. The Commissioner of the Department of Street Improvements of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of New York City and Jacob M. Patterson, William H. Ten Eyck, Henry B. Burnett, Ernest Hall, and Joseph A. Goulden are named as a commission to carry out the improvement, at a cost of $1,000,000.

Senator Guy—Extending East One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, from Webster Avenue to Third Avenue.

Senator Page—Authorizing the New York City Controller to grant to owners, lessees, or persons in possession of real property in Fulton, Vesey, Washington, and West Streets, abutting on Washington Market, permits for the erection and use of stands therein.

Senator Wilcox—Amending the Penal Code by prohibiting the playing of baseball on Sunday and imposing a fine of $50 for each offense.

Senator Wieman—Providing for six Assistant District Attorneys in Kings County at a salary not exceeding $7,500 each.

Senator Guy—Providing for the construction, at a cost of $300,000, of an elevated roadway over the New York and Harlem Railroad tracks and the Port Morris branch of the New York and Harlem Railroad, connecting Melrose Avenue from East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, to the junction of Webster and Brook Avenues, at East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, New York.

Senator Davis—Amending the election law as to notice of primaries and providing that no delegates be elected to any party conventions prior to the publication of the regular call for such convention.

TREATY RESOLUTION DEFEATED.

The Assembly Refuses to Make Recommendations — Commendation for Senator Hill.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—In the Assembly to-night Mr. Parshall's bill for the construction of a bridge over Coney Island Creek near West Eighteenth Street, in Brooklyn, was advanced to third reading, after the defeat of an amendment offered by Mr. Roehr providing that any railroad intending to use the bridge after its construction should be compelled to pay for one-half the work.

Senator Ford's bill to consolidate the International Missionary Alliance and the Christian Alliance into one corporation was passed.

Mr. Trainor called up his resolution condemning the proposed treaty between the United States and Great Britain. He offered as an amendment that in the event of the pending treaty being changed the opposition of the Assembly be not conveyed to Congress.

The House, after a brief debate, decided to adopt neither the original resolution nor the amendment.

Mr. Garby offered a resolution calling upon the Assembly to urge the New York members of Congress to support the amendment offered to the Appropriation bill introduced by Congressman Baker of New Hampshire. The amendment in question provides for the reinstatement of any person formerly in the civil service of the Government who has been reduced in salary or dismissed for causes not affecting efficiency or moral character. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Tupper offered a resolution providing for the naming and censure of members of the Assembly not attending their committee meetings. It was referred to the Committee on Rules.

The following bills were passed:

Mr. Smith—Authorizing the city of Yonkers to acquire certain lands for municipal purposes and to issue bonds for such purposes.

Mr. Bondy—Appropriating $5,000,000 for the improvement of the Erie, Champlain, and Oswego Canals. This sum is to be realized from the sale of bonds already provided for by the laws of 1895, and to be paid on warrant of the State Controller to the State Superintendent of Public Works.

Mr. Austin—Authorizing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York City to order the repavement of certain streets and avenues by contract, and providing for the issuance of bonds to effect the same.

The report of the special committee appointed by the last Legislature to investigate the question of ownership of lands in the Adirondacks within the State Park, and other matters touching the forest preserve, was submitted to the Assembly by Assemblyman Wagstaff, the Chairman of the committee. The report recommends the issue of $1,000,000 in bonds by the State Controller for the purchase of additional land by the State. Assemblyman Wagstaff will prepare a bill carrying out the recommendations of the report. He thinks the bill will embrace the suggestions made by Gov. Black, that the lands be acquired by condemnation.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Finn, as follows:

Whereas, By the action of the Senior Senator of this State, a resolution was introduced and passed in the Senate of the United States designed to release from imprisonment and insult a citizen of the United States, and a representative of the press of the City of New York. Therefore, be it

Resolved, the Senate concurring, That the action of said Senior Senator is hereby commended.

The resolution was adopted.

The following bills were introduced:

Mr. Marshall—Providing that the exterior wall of any building in Brooklyn shall not be removed, if it extend no more than four inches upon any street or public place, without the institution of legal proceedings, the same as in the case of the filing of a mechanic's lien.

Mr. Mathewson—Providing for the establishment of a public park in the City of New York at the junction of St. Ann's Avenue and Ray Street, in the Twenty-third Ward.

Mr. Sanger—To compel a more detailed statement in the filing of election expenses by all candidates, committees, and associations concerned in any election.

Mr. Parshall—Authorizing the City of Brooklyn to bond itself for the establishment of a public market in the Eighth Ward.

Mr. Burr—Permitting the sale of trout killed between March 29 and April 16 anywhere in the State prior to Sept. 1.

THE RAILROAD COMMISSION.

Nominations to be Reported To-day—No Increase in Numbers.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—Senator Raines, Chairman of the Committee on Railroads, said to-night that he would probably report the three nominations for Railroad Commissioners to-morrow and move confirmation if there was a full attendance of the Senate.

The nominations have been hung up for a week, and pending confirmation a coterie of Senators, headed by Messrs. Raines and Brackett, have been laboring on a scheme proposing to increase the commission to five and putting the control of all gas, electrical, and similar corporation under its jurisdiction. If the names of Messrs. Baker, Cole, and Dunn are reported and confirmed to-morrow, it will be regarded as evidence that the Raines-Brackett scheme has been abandoned. Mr. Raines had a conversation to-night over the long-distance telephone with some of the organization leaders in New York City on this topic.

It is said by members who were in New York City over Sunday that Mr. Platt sent word that he did not approve of increasing the commission or of extending its jurisdiction.

THE NEW YORK BUTTER BRAND.

A Bill to Copyright It and Prevent Other States from Using It.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—The dairy law of the State provides that the State Agricultural Commissioner shall furnish a brand to butter manufacturers in the State for their use. Since this has been done New York State butter so branded has taken high rank in the European market.

It has just been learned that butter from other States of inferior quality is being shipped into the Liverpool market, bearing the New York brand, and greatly injuring the interests of the New York butter shippers. The attention of Agricultural Commissioner Wieting has been called to this, and he has had a bill drafted to have the New York brand copyrighted, and forbidding its use by other States.

Congressman Wilber will introduce the measure in Congress, when it is expected that the practice will be discontinued, and New York butter manufacturers, who, by making a superior article, have developed a good market for their product, will be allowed to reap the benefit thereof alone.

Civil Service Appointments.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—The following appointments were announced to-day from the State civil service eligible list:

Dr. Henry Harlow Brooks, as Associate in Bacteriology at the State Pathological Institute in New York City; salary, $500.

Dr. Arnold Graf, as Associate in Biology at the same institute; salary, $900.

Dr. Henry P. Frost of the Willard State Hospital, as First Assistant Physician in the Buffalo State Hospital.

Gov. Black's Visiting Hours.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—Gov. Black has been so overrun with public business and with visitors that he has fixed upon regular hours when he will be accessible to visitors in the Executive Chamber. The hours will be from 10:30 A. M. to 1 P. M. and from 3 to 4 P. M.

SEVENTH REGIMENT PARADE.

Long-Service Medals Presented—A Gift, Also, to Col. Appleton.

The Seventh Regiment paraded at its armory last night for review by Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast. The long-service medals were presented. The companies turned out in good shape, nearly the entire strength of the regiment being present when Col. Appleton and the guard of honor escorted Gen. Tillinghast and his staff to the parade floor. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald and Gen. Emmons Clark were there as guests.

After the review Col. Appleton presented the medals individually to the forty members of his command who had earned them by periods of continuous service from ten to twenty-five years. When the last of the State decorations was presented, Private A. R. Angell of Company H stepped from the ranks and said he had been delegated by the officers and men of the regiment to ask Col. Appleton to accept a medal from them.

The offering was in the form of the regimental cross of honor. It was of solid gold, with the motto of the regiment encircling a raised "7" set with diamonds. Col. Appleton made a brief speech of thanks, and the regiment gave him three cheers. The Adjutant General also applauded vigorously.

During the ceremonies Bandmaster Meyer, recently appointed, made his first appearance with the regiment, and later in the evening there was a band concert, to the evident enjoyment of the crowd of visitors who had witnessed the review and parade.

The Adjutant General, his staff, and Gens. Fitzgerald and Clark were escorted from the Park Avenue entrance of the armory to two stages, in which, with the officers of the Seventh as the guests of Col. Appleton, they were driven to a supper at the Military Club.

Suicide in Bronx Park.

A well-dressed man, about thirty-five years old, with the fair complexion and beard of a Scandinavian, killed himself in Hemlock Grove, less than 1,500 feet from the Lorillard mansion, in Bronx Park, about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. James Cunningham, a new aqueduct employe, found the body with a bullet wound through the heart, where it had just fallen in the snow. The man was about 5 feet 8 inches tall, wore a black Prince Albert coat, black trousers, brown overcoat, and had besides a Waterbury watch with gold chain and a little money, and an envelope addressed to Mr. Jantzen, 300 East Fourteenth Street.

Last night it was learned that the suicide was Hans Jantzen, an artist, whose father lives near Copenhagen, Denmark.

Brooklyn Men Charged with Arson.

Salvator Milazzo and Antonio Pepitoni were placed on trial yesterday in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, on a charge of arson in the first degree. They are accused of having set fire to a fruit store at 240 Flushing Avenue in December, 1884, on which an insurance of $15,000 had been placed a week before. The stock is said to have been worth not over $1,000. Lawyer C. J. Patterson demanded a separate trial for Milazzo, which was granted. Mr. Patterson also asked for a dismissal on the ground that the evidence was insufficient. Justice Gaynor reserved decision.

The Railway Conductors' Club.

The new clubhouse of the Railway Conductors' Club of North America, at 115 East Thirty-fourth Street, was thrown open last night to the members and friends of the club, and a "smoker" was given. The club was established to bring together employers and conductors, and the list of honorary members includes every prominent railroad man in the country. At the entertainment last night, Robert McDonald, Charles Cooley, and

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

The Senate Discusses the Bankruptcy Bill, but Lays It Aside Without Taking Definite Action.

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL PASSED.

It Carries an Appropriation of Fifty Million Dollars, but Is Considered for Only an Hour—Competition in Armor Plate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The Bankruptcy bill was taken up as the unfinished business in the Senate to-day. The Senate substitute for the bill was read in full. The reading having been concluded, a substitute for the first sixteen sections was offered by Mr. Nelson (Rep., Minn.) It was not read. The bill was then laid aside.

A conference report on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill was presented and explained by Mr. Cullom, (Rep., Ill.) Most of the amendments on which the Conference Committee acted were in relation to the Library of Congress, to a Register of Copyrights, and to salaries of certain clerks. The conference report was agreed to.

A conference was ordered on the Agricultural Appropriation bill, and Senators Cullom, (Rep., Ill.) Quay, (Rep., Penn.,) and Call, (Dem., Fla.,) were appointed conferrees on the part of the Senate.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.,) and referred to the Committee on Patents, for the appointment of Commissioners to revise the statutes relating to patents and trade marks.

The House amendments to the Senate bill to amend the act creating a Circuit Court of Appeals, in regard to fees and costs, were concurred in.

Bills Passed.

The private pension bills on the calendar, numbering twenty-four, were taken up and passed. All but two of them were House bills. One of these two increased the pension of the widow of Gen. Benjamin S. Roberts to $50 a month.

The Senate bill appropriating $10,000 for the investigation of the obstruction of the navigable waters of Florida, Louisiana, and other South Atlantic and Gulf States by the aquatic plant known as the water hyacinth was passed.

Mr. Quay (Rep., Penn.,) gave notice that on Tuesday next he would move to take up the House bill authorizing the appointment of a non-partisan commission to collate information and to consider and recommend legislation to meet the problems presented by labor, agriculture, and capital.

The Senate bill for the revision and codification of the criminal laws of the United States was passed.

Also the Senate bill declaring the Potomac Flats a public park under the name of the Potomac Park.

Also the Senate bill for the relief of the Continental Fire Insurance Company and other insurance and railroad companies and banks.

The bill directs the Secretary of the Treasury to cause the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to re-open and re-examine the funding claims of the Continental Fire Insurance Company, the Eagle Fire Insurance Company, the City Fire Insurance Company, the Commercial Mutual Insurance Company of the State of New York, the Maryland Fire Insurance Company, the Western National Bank, the Merchants' National Bank, the Chesapeake Bank of the State of Maryland, and the Eastern Railroad Company of the State of Massachusetts, for taxes erroneously paid by them and now on file in his office, and to refund such amounts as he may find said companies and banks have paid as a duplicate tax upon the same identical income or profits.

The Senate bill for a lighthouse at Orient Point, L. I., (not to cost over $30,000,) was also passed.

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL PASSED.

Mr. Cannon Answers Criticisms and Mr. Sayers Attacks Expenditures —Rifles for the Militia.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—To-day was suspension day, and the House, under a two-thirds vote, disposed of a large amount of business. The most important measure passed was the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, carrying a total of about $50,000,000 and comprising 111 pages. In the short time allowed for debate (one hour) this unusual manner of summarily disposing of a bill of such importance was sharply criticised by Mr. Sayers, (Dem., Texas,) as were also the appropriations of about $16,000,000 for river and harbor improvements under the contract system by Mr. Pearson, (Rep., N. C.) Some reflections upon the Appropriations Committee and its Chairman, Mr. Cannon, (Rep., Ill.,) on account of an item in the bill appropriating $200,000 for establishing a new soldiers' home at Danville, Ill., (Mr. Cannon's home,) were replied to by that gentleman, who stated that he had urged its location there only after the unanimous recommendation of the Soldiers' Home officials, the House Committee on Military Affairs, and the Committee on Appropriations.

Of the other bills passed were the following:

Appropriating $250,000 to close the crevasse at Pass à l'Outre, Mississippi River.

To supply the National Guards of the various States with modern Springfield rifles.

Lending tents to the City of Buffalo, N. Y., for the use of the Grand Army encampment next Summer.

Extending the time for the completion of certain railroads in Minnesota.

Furnishing a naval or other vessel to carry supplies to the famine-stricken of India.

Senate bill giving the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia power to appoint a District Attorney for the District of Columbia when a vacancy occurs, the appointment to last only until the President shall appoint and the Senate confirm.

Admitting free of duty specimens of needlework made in schools of Europe imported by the New York Association of Sewing Schools for the sole purpose of exhibition.

The contested election case of Benoit (Rep.) vs. Boatner, (Dem.,) from the Fifth Louisiana District, was settled by the adoption of a resolution declaring the latter entitled to the seat he now holds.

The Senate amendments to the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill were concurred in, and the Agricultural Appropriation bill was sent to conference.

A recess was taken until 8 o'clock, when private pension bills were considered.

ARMOR PLATE COMPETITION.

The Illinois Steel Company Offers a Price of $200 Per Ton.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Mr. Lorimer, (Rep., Ill.,) after conference with the Secretary of the Navy, introduced a bill in the House to-day to authorize that official to make a twenty-year contract with the Illinois Steel Company to supply armor plate for ships at $200 per ton, which is $263 per ton less than the present price.

Mr. Gates, the President of the Illinois Company, has been in the city some days, and states that his associates will agree to put up a plant to cost $3,500,000 if the contract asked for is awarded to them.

RESIDENCES FOR MINISTERS.

An Estimate of the Cost of Erecting Them in Many Capitals.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Secretary Olney sent to the House to-day an estimate of the cost of erecting official residences for Ambassadors and Ministers abroad, as follows:

Austria, $146,000; Belgium, $25,000 to $50,000; China, $35,000; France, $300,000; Germany, $225,000 to $800,000; Great Britain, $60,000 to $500,000; Greece, $30,000 to $40,000; Netherlands, $10,000 to $32,000; Portugal, $20,000; Russia, 200,000 to 400,000 roubles; Spain, $80,000; Sweden and Norway, $85,000 to $40,000; Switzerland, $30,000 to $40,000, and Turkey, $100,000.

While not expecting that Congress will make all these appropriations at once, the Secretary hopes a beginning will be made.

Approved by the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The President has approved the following acts:

To authorize the establishment of a life saving station at or near Great Boar's Head, on the coast of New Hampshire.

To commission passed assistant surgeons in the United States Navy, and to provide for their examinations preliminary to their promotion to the grade of surgeon.

To provide American registers for the bark F. C. Mowatt of Philadelphia, and for the bark Vila.

The joint resolution for the printing of Consular regulations of 1896.

For the relief of Peter Cook of Arkansas and granting pensions to Nancy T. Dunclee and May W. Keeffe.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations of New York Postmasters: William Dempsey, Malone; Francis J. Kettner, Woodhaven; G. E. Sweeting, Dolgeville.

THE NEW BELGIAN MINISTER.

Count de Lichtewelde Presented to the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The new Belgian Minister, Count de Lichtewelde, was presented to the President this morning.

The Minister, who was in full uniform and accompanied by Mr. Maurice Joostans, Counselor of Legation, after delivering his credentials, spoke as follows:

"Having at the outset of my diplomatic career, nearly a quarter of a century ago, learned to love and admire the great American Nation, I am happy that the confidence shown me by my Government again brings me hither at this time to tender to you, Mr. President, the assurances of the King's sincere friendship and the expression of his wishes for the prosperity of your country.

"To these sentiments permit me to add, in presenting to you the homage of my deepest respect, that all my efforts will tend to follow out the purpose of my mission, which is to maintain, and, if it is possible, still further increase the relations of amity and common interest which so happily subsist as well in matters political as in things commercial between Belgium and the United States of America."

The President, in reply, after expressing his gratification in receiving the letter from the King of the Belgians, said:

"That your former residence at this capital has well qualified you to know and appreciate this country and its people I cannot doubt. Few countries across the sea are better known to my countrymen than Belgium, and their respect for your nation as an exponent of the principles of constitutional and orderly government is enhanced by their admiration of the noteworthy progress of your country in the paths of intellectual and material development.

"In seeking by all means within its reach to draw closer the ties of friendship between the two nations, this Government fitly responds to the cordial desire of the people of the United States, and I am happy to receive your earnest assurances of the purpose of your sovereign and of yourself, his representative, to lend continued co-operation toward the realization of this high aim."

GATHMANN DYNAMITE SHELL.

To be Tested This Week on the Lines Originally Indicated.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Inventor Gathmann has succeeded in obtaining from the Navy Department permission to make a test of his dynamite shell exactly on the lines which he originally indicated.

Early last week a test was made, as the result of which the shell collapsed. At that time the navy officers insisted on using 262½ pounds of slow-burning powder, giving an initial velocity of 1,700 feet. The first and successful test made with the gun at Indian Head was with 225 pounds of powder and an initial velocity of 11,500 feet. The third test was successful completely so far as the shell was concerned, but was not considered severe enough, as a muzzle velocity of only 1,100 feet per second was developed. What Mr. Gathmann wanted was to fire his shell with a more rapid-burning powder than is used in the thirteen-inch rifle. The explosive used in the tests last week was of the slowest burning type, the result being that the pressure near the muzzle of the gun was nearly as great as in the cartridge chamber itself. It is proposed, therefore, in the next test to use powder of the type ordinarily used in the six-inch rifles.

At the test this week of the Gathmann shell 175 pounds of powder will be used, and the inventor feels confident that he can develop a muzzle velocity amply sufficient to throw the shell successfully quite as great a distance as anybody can aim a great gun accurately.

Stabbed in the Treasury Building.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—E. P. Speer of Georgia, a Chief of Division in the Treasury Department, this afternoon, while in his office, became involved in a quarrel with William Callan, a collector, during which Speer stabbed Callan. Callan was taken to the Emergency Hospital, where his wounds were dressed.

Wonders of the Kaiser Wilhelm.

To one not acquainted with the details of shipbuilding, a summary of the quantity of material used in the construction of the two new twin-screw express steamers, Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse and Kaiser Friedrich, of the North German Lloyd, now building, is astounding. In the construction of the first named, the following are some of the more important items: For rivets, 840,000 pounds of steel; in the construction of the stem frame, inclusive of the arms that carry the screw shafts, 200,000 pounds of steel; weight of crank shafts, 400,000 pounds; weight of the two screw shafts, 500,000 pounds; weight of steel in boilers, 2,700,000 pounds; weight of plates, angles, and diagonals of the hull, 15,800,000 pounds. The Kaiser Wilhelm will be launched in about a month, and will make her first trip next Fall.

HIGH AUTHORITY.

What a Leading Chemist Says is the Best Thing to do at This Time of Year.

There has been more discussion over the subject of quick consumption, pneumonia, and sudden deaths within the last six months than ever before. Doctors, and all thinking people have been interested in it, and the fact that more than two-thirds of all deaths arise from throat and lung troubles has intensified it. The best thing upon the subject that we have seen is from William T. Cutter, State Chemist of Connecticut. He says: "Some years ago while in Kentucky, I received a letter from a number of the leading physicians of New York, asking if I would furnish them with a pure article of whiskey for the sick. I did so, and for several years furnished them with a whiskey as nearly suitable for their purpose as I could find; but neither at that time nor since have I found what they required until I chemically analyzed Duffy's pure malt whiskey. Having a practical, as well as a chemical knowledge of the manufacture of whiskey, perhaps I am a better judge of its merits than one having only a chemical knowledge. I was surprised at the analysis of Duffy's pure malt whiskey to find it was absolutely pure, as I had never found this to be the case in any other whiskey. Its advantages to those suffering from pulmonic troubles, nervous prostration, or mental exhaustion must be great. I consider that its absolute purity, as well as scientific mode of manufacture must commend it to public favor."

THE THREE FRIENDS CASE

Supreme Court Hearing on the Government's Appeal in the Libel Proceeding.

ARE THE CUBANS A PEOPLE?

Judge Locke Whose Decision Is Under Review Held They Were Not—The Government's Contention Is that He Erred in His Judgment.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The Supreme Court reassembled to-day to hear argument upon the appeal of the United States from the judgment of Judge Locke of the United States court in Florida in the case of the Three Friends, the steamer seized last November for engaging in Cuban filibustering movements.

The recess of the court a year ago was interrupted in like manner, to hear argument in the case of Capt. Wiborg of the steamship Horsa, which sailed from Philadelphia on an expedition to Cuba.

After Calderon Carlisle, counsel for Spain, had filed a brief in the case as amicus curiae, E. B. Whitney, Assistant Attorney General, who opened the case to-day, reviewed the preliminary proceedings, resulting in the lower court in the release of the vessel under stipulation and bond from the libel of the Government.

A leading question in the case, Mr. Whitney said, was: "Do the words 'colony, district, or people,' in the section under which the libel was filed, include insurrectionary bodies like the present 'Republic of Cuba,' whose belligerency, technically speaking, has not yet been recognized by the Executive Department of our Government?"

Mr. Whitney contended that such bodies were so included, and quoted an opinion to that effect by Attorney General Hoar upon a former Cuban insurrection, and this construction, he said, had been acquiesced in until Judge Locke's decision.

Judge Locke's decision, Mr. Whitney said, was the first which put upon Section 5,283 the construction that the 'colony, district, or people' in whose service the vessel was to be employed must be recognized as such by the political power of the United States. Furthermore, the decision directly overruled Judge Locke's decision in 1886 in the case of the City of Mexico.

Mr. Whitney argued (1) that the internal evidence of the statute was opposed to the theory that a recognition of belligerency was necessary to the operation of the statute; (2) that the history of the statute was opposed to the theory; (3) that if any Executive recognition was necessary to put the statute in operation, that recognition had been given when the libel was filed; (4) that the stipulation and bond for the release of the vessel were not authorized by law, and the vessel should be remanded to the custody of the Marshal.

W. Hallett Phillips followed, in behalf of the Three Friends. He argued that the position of the lower court was correct, that the statute was not violated because when the act mentioned the word "people" it meant one of the denominations applied by Congress to a foreign power.

The same construction, he asserted, also had been given to the words by the Executive and Congress. Meeting the point made by the Government counsel that, if a recognition of belligerency was essential to the operation of the statute, it had been sufficiently made at the time the libel was filed, he said, the proclamations of the President relied upon did not lend countenance to the position of the Government, for they did not recognize a public war existing in Cuba, much less a Government or new power asserting its sovereignty.

The argument for the steamer was continued by Mr. A. W. Cockrell of Florida, attorney for the owners of the vessel. He devoted himself largely to the construction of the statute. It was penal, he said, and in enforcing it the Government could not eliminate a single fact or circumstance required by the statute to make out the forfeiture provided for. In seeking under the libel in question to make out a case of forfeiture independently of and without reference to the ascertained guilt of the offending person, he said, the Government was forced to say that the vessel might be liable to condemnation under the statute and the offending persons acquitted.

Attorney General Harmon, in concluding the argument, said that President Cleveland, by proclamation and by statements in his messages to Congress, had recognized the fact that hostilities were in progress in Cuba. He declared that any body of persons claiming the right to be independent and struggling to achieve that independence were commonly called "a people" from the moment that the struggle became important enough to attract the attention of the world, and they would not, he said, be called by that title any sooner because by reason of their access to the sea or their contiguity to some other nation their belligerency might receive foreign recognition at an earlier stage of the insurrection.

The Attorney General dwelt upon the necessity for a reversal of Judge Locke's ruling. When a vessel belonging to citizens of the United States committed hostilities upon the high seas against a friendly power her act was prima facie piratical. She was rendered forfeit, and her officers and crew were liable to be hanged.

But if the hostilities were performed in the interests of a "colony, district, or people," then the act was freed from the imputation of piracy, and the prosecution, if any were had, would be made under a different and milder law.

NEW POINT IN THE BERMUDA CASE.

Her Owners Call Attention to the Fact that She is a British Craft.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—A new point has arisen in the case of the Bermuda, now detained at Philadelphia, different from any attaching to other suspected filibustering vessels, with the possible exception of the Danish steamer Horsa.

Attorney Vandeveer of Philadelphia, representing the owners of the Bermuda, who arrived here this morning, says the Bermuda is an English vessel. She flies the British flag, and is registered in Lloyds as a British vessel, though it is claimed by the United States authorities that she is actually the property of Philadelphia capitalists.

Mr. Vanderveer will endeavor to interest the British Ambassador here in having the Bermuda released.

It is stated at the Treasury Department that the Bermuda will not be permitted to leave port until her owners and master make affidavit that the steamer does not intend to violate the neutrality laws of the United States.

Escape of a Lunatic.

A general alarm was sent out by the police last night to look for H. F. Dietz, thirty-three years old, who came to this city from Dallas, Texas, three weeks ago to be treated for melancholia. Dietz, who is a wire mattress manufacturer, escaped from his attendant yesterday afternoon at the Grand Central Station, while he was being transferred from Mount Vernon to a sanitarium at Fishkill. He is five feet ten inches in height, has brown hair and mustache, a light complexion, gray eyes, and his upper teeth are false. He wore a dark gray overcoat, gray striped trousers, black sack coat and waistcoat, soft hat, and laced shoes.

Joseph Schluchtner Assaulted.

Joseph Schluchtner, whose son is a partner of Mayor Wurster in the axle business, was attacked at 4 P. M. yesterday, at New Jersey and Atlantic Avenues, by three men, who attempted to get a large roll of bills which he had in his pocket. His cries frightened the men and they fled, and only one was captured. Mr. Schluchtner was prostrated by the shock and had to be taken in a carriage to his home, in the Eastern District of Brooklyn.

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THE GOVERNMENT'S FINANCES.

Deficiency in the Revenues—Imports and Exports.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that the total values of the exports of merchandise from the United States during the month of January, 1897, and during the seven months ended Jan. 31, 1897, as compared with similar reports during the corresponding periods of the preceding year were as follows: January, 1897, $94,984,067; January, 1896, $86,970,028.

For the seven months ended Jan. 31, $656,215,311 and $524,964,969.

In January last the exports exceeded the imports by $43,656,986. In January, 1896, the excess of exports over imports was $18,322,428.

During the seven months ended Jan. 31, 1897, the excess of exports over imports was $292,964,281 and the excess for the corresponding period of the preceding year was $46,248,252.

In January, 1897, the imports of gold exceeded the exports by $184,677, and during the seven months ended Jan. 31, 1897, the excess of imports over exports was $63,971,969.

The excess of exports of silver over imports during the seven months ended Jan. 31, 1897, was $29,662,598.

The Treasury deficiency for the first half of February is $3,858,500, and for the seven and a half months of the current fiscal year to date $47,713,300.

The money of all kinds in the Treasury available for current use is stated at $216,000,000, of which $146,000,000, including the $100,000,000 gold reserve, is gold, $20,000,000 silver certificates, $11,000,000 United States notes, and $39,000,000 of miscellaneous funds.

NATIONAL GUARD RIFLES.

The Commission's Report to Gov. Morton Sent to the Assembly.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—The Governor sent to the Assembly to-night the report of the commission appointed two years ago to select an arm for the National Guard. This report, which recommended the Savage gun, was disapproved by Gov. Morton, after scandalous charges had been made in connection with the selection of the weapon.

Mr. Ives of St. Lawrence County presented the resolution which resulted in producing the report to-night. Just before the session ended he moved that it be printed and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

"I have heard," he said to a correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES, "that there was a nigger in the woodpile, and my purpose is in bringing him out into sight. Some members have told me I had better not stir up the object, as I would hear things which had better not be known, if I did. I replied that if there was anything in connection with the report of that nature I wanted it made public. My friend, Col. A. D. Shaw of Watertown, was a member of the commission. He wants a hearing on the subject, and is coming here when the subject is opened up."

Assemblyman Murphy is convinced that the production of this report will be the signal for an attack on his bill to arm the National Guard with Springfield rifles, which the Federal Government proposes to exchange for Remingtons.

"There was but one Savage gun made," said Dr. Murphy, "and that was the one tested by the commission. This report will be used by those who want to show that if any change is to be made in the arm of the National Guard, some other than the Springfield rifle should be adopted. This is a question in which all the Guardsmen are interested."

Mr. Abell, who pushed the bill creating the commission, of which he became Secretary, said that he wanted the whole matter of the award opened up. He was not sure, he said, just how many Savage guns had been made. There were a few samples. He is opposed to the Murphy bill.

The change of arms proposed in the Murphy bill has been discussed by officers of the Guard all over the State, and at the recent meeting of the National Guard Association action was taken favorable to the exchange of the present Remington rifles for the Government's Springfield. The Committee on Military Affairs will give a hearing Wednesday on the Murphy bill.

SHOT HIS WIFE AND HER MOTHER

Alfred Dolphy's Murderous Attack on a Family at Dinner.

Alfred Dolphy of 50 Jefferson Street went home about 7 o'clock last night and began shooting at his wife's family seated at the supper table. He wounded his wife in the back of the head, and in the neck, shot Mrs. Margaret Interman, his wife's mother, in the back, shot at Bertha Interman, his wife's sister, and missed her, and when Policeman Kealy ran in, he was beating his unconscious wife with the butt of the revolver. A crowd that gathered was hardly restrained from lynching him on the way to the Madison Street Station, where Kealy took him after a desperate struggle.

Dolphy is a cook, forty-six years old, and took board with the Intermans about six months ago, on the recommendation of the Rev. John H. Dennison of the Church of the Sea and Land. At the end of four months he married Mrs. Dolphy, then a widow. Then he took to drink and to beating his wife, and in the last week, after serving a term on the island for wife beating, he had been home only three times, to ask for money, until yesterday. In the morning he threatened to kill his wife because she would not give him the rent money she had saved. She got a warrant for his arrest. He went in the afternoon and took a hat and coat, which he pawned to buy the revolver.

The two women were taken to Gouverneur Hospital. Mrs. Dolphy may die, and Coroner Hoeber took her ante-mortem statement. Mrs. Interman's wound is not thought to be dangerous unless blood poisoning sets in.

Lends Aid to Convalescents.

The managers of the Presbyterian Rest for Convalescents, at White Plains, have issued their third annual report. Since the last report, 290 women have sought the shelter of "the Rest." This is eighty more than during the preceding year. The expenses for the year amounted to $9,474, and there is a balance in the treasury of $33. The object of this society is to provide temporary shelter and care to worthy Protestant women who may be discharged from hospitals, or otherwise properly recommended.

The Machine Bolt Trust Collapses.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 15.—The great machine bolt trust has gone to the wall. It comprised all the leading machine bolt manufacturers in the country. A. S. Upson of the Upson Nut Company was the President of the trust. The cause of the downfall was sharp competition, forced by the distrust and jealousy of some of its members. The combination was formed last April.

CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY

Senator Morgan's Resolution to Abrogate the Convention Considered in Secret Session.

MANY VIOLATIONS ALLEGED.

Great Britain Charged with Using the Treaty as a Club to Intimidate the Maritime Canal Company—Arbitration Treaty Not Taken Up.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The morning business of the Senate was broken in upon to-day by the Vice President laying before that body the joint resolution introduced last week by Mr. Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,) to declare the Clayton-Bulwer treaty abrogated. When Mr. Sherman (Rep., Ohio,) called attention to the fact that a joint resolution was not properly a subject for consideration in the morning hour, the Vice President sustained the point of order, intimating at the same time that he would recognize Mr. Morgan to move that the joint resolution be taken up. Instead of making that motion, however, Mr. Morgan appealed from the decision of the Vice President, and was about to make his speech in support of the joint resolution, when he was again brought up suddenly by another point of order on the part of Mr. Sherman that the appeal was not debatable.

Mr. Morgan insisted that it was, and made the remark that the Senator from Ohio had been so long in the Senate that he had forgotten its rules.

Again the Vice President sustained Mr. Sherman's point, causing Mr. Morgan to intimate that he was being "victimized" by the Chair and by the Senator from Ohio. The allegation was promptly, and not without a show of annoyance, repelled by the Vice President. Senators Faulkner, (Dem., West Va.,) Quay, (Rep., Penn.,) and Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) made suggestions intended to clear obstructions from Mr. Morgan's path, and finally the latter made the formal motion that the joint resolution be taken up for consideration, and that motion was carried by a majority of one—32 to 31—as follows:

Yeas—Allen, (Pop., Kan.;) Bacon, (Dem., Ga.;) Bate, (Dem., Tenn.;) Berry, (Dem., Ark.;) Blackburn, (Dem., Ky.;) Blanchard, (Dem., La.;) Brown, (Rep., Utah;) Call., (Dem., Fla.;) Cameron, (Rep., Penn.;) Chilton, (Dem., Texas;) Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.;) Gibson, (Dem., Md.;) Gorman, (Dem., Md.;) Hansbrough, (Rep., N. D.;) Mills, (Dem., Texas;) Morgan, (Dem., Ala.;) Murphy, (Dem., N. Y.;) Pasco, (Dem., Fla.;) Peffer, (Pop., Kan.;) Pettigrew, (Rep., S. D.;) Pritchard, (Rep., N. C.;) Pugh, (Dem., Ala.;) Quay, (Rep., Penn.;) Roach, (Rep., N. D.;) Smith, (Dem., N. J.;) Stewart, (Rep., Nev.;) Tillman, (Dem., S. C.;) Turpie, (Dem., Ind.;) Vest, (Dem., Mo.;) Voorhees, (Dem., Ind.;) Walthall, (Dem., Miss.;) White, (Dem., Cal.) —32.

Nays—Baker, (Rep., Kan.;) Burrows, (Rep., Mich.;) Caffery, (Dem., La.;) Cannon, (Rep., Utah;) Carter, (Rep., Mon.;) Chandler, (Rep., N. H.;) Cullom, (Rep., Ill.;) Davis, (Rep., Minn.;) Gray, (Dem., Del.;) Hawley, (Rep., Conn.;) Hill, (Dem., N. Y.;) Hoar, (Rep., Mass.;) Irby, (Dem., S. C.) Lindsay, (Dem., Ky.;) Lodge, (Rep., Mass.;) McMillan, (Rep., Mich.;) Mantle, (Rep., Mon.;) Martin, (Dem., Va.;) Mitchell, (Dem., Wis.;) Nelson, (Rep., Minn.;) Palmer, (Dem., Ill.;) Perkins, (Rep., Cal.;) Platt, (Rep., Conn.;) Proctor, (Rep., Vt.;) Sewell, (Rep., N. J.;) Sherman, (Rep., Ohio;) Shoup, (Rep., Ind.;) Thurston, (Rep., Neb.;) Vilas, (Dem., Mo.;) Wetmore, (Rep., R. I.;) Wilson, (Rep., Washington)—31.

Considered in Secret Session.

The joint resolution being thus regularly before the Senate, Mr. Morgan was once more beginning his remarks upon it, when Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) suggested that it was a matter to be considered in executive session.

"Not in executive session," Mr. Morgan corrected, "but in secret legislative session."

The Vice President thereupon directed the galleries to be cleared and the doors to be closed, so that the discussion was continued in secret.

This occurred at 12:40, and at 2 o'clock three bells were rung, indicating that the executive session proper began then. It lasted until near 4 o'clock.

The whole of the time of the secret executive session was consumed by Senator Morgan in an argument favoring the adoption of his resolution for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Mr. Morgan read freely from the messages of Presidents and from State Department reports and notes of Secretaries to diplomatic representatives abroad to show that his treaty repeatedly had been violated by Great Britain and was held to be null and void.

Mr. Morgan contended that, inasmuch as this Government had never taken any official action on this subject, the time had now arrived when the treaty should be declared to be abrogated. It was useless to the United States, and if kept alive, might, at an inopportune time, be invoked by Great Britain. He contended that so long as this treaty was not set aside by the Senate, Great Britain would use it as a club to intimidate the Maritime Canal Company, and to prevent the United States taking an active part in the construction of the interoceanic canal through Nicaragua.

The Davis Nomination.

At 2 o'clock, the expiration of the morning hour, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Senate went into executive session proper.

The time was spent in the consideration of the nomination of Henry E. Davis of the District of Columbia to be District Attorney.

Mr. Davis had been an active gold Democrat, and was opposed by many of the Democrats who had been identified with the late campaign, among them Mr. Gorman. Finally, after more than an hour of discussion, the nomination was referred back to the committee, for the purpose of investigating a charge that Mr. Davis had been instrumental in securing the removal of some of the silver men recently discharged from the Treasury.

The general treaty of arbitration was not brought up by Mr. Sherman.

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Furniture is a splendid illustration of the business. "Comparisons are odious"—we don't make them. But "other folks" *do* and "other folks" *say* that the quick grasp and firm hold of our Furniture Store upon the retail trade of New York is quite remarkable.

BEDROOM SUITS are selling very freely in response to our special efforts to present this month an elegant stock of them at extremely low prices. Visit us and examine them.

In all the popular woods—Oak, Curly Birch, Birds-eye Maple, Mahogany—at prices ranging from $15 to $295.

DRESSING BUREAUS

In great variety of woods and shapes. Oak, bird's-eye maple, curly birch, mahogany, and white enamel. Straight, swell and serpentine fronts.

Maple, top 18x40 in., 4 large drawers, mirror 14x24 in., $7.
White-and-gold decoration, top 42x18 in., 4 large drawers, bevel mirror 18x20, $9.75.
Oak, 3 drawers, top 42x20 in., bevel mirror 24x30 in., highly polished, $11.
Mahogany, swell top 46x22 in., drawers, oval bevel mirror 24x30 in., $18.50.
Curly birch, swell top 46x22 in., shaped French bevel mirror, drawers, polished, $20.
More elaborate Bureaus at higher prices—equally cheap.

PARLOR FURNITURE

Mahogany finish frames, 3 pieces; covered with silk, $20; with embroidered velvet, $24 and $38; with silk damask, $33.50.
Mahogany frames, inlaid, 3 pieces; covered with silk, $27.
Mahogany finish frames, inlaid, 3 pieces; covered with silk, $34.50.

ODD PARLOR CHAIRS

All the popular woods, finishes and shapes. Prices range from $5.25 to $79 each.

CHINA CLOSETS, SIDEBOARDS and COUCHES—the newest and best, at prices that save you a third or more.

SOMETHING ABOUT LAMPS

For everybody—almost Aladdin's Lamp.

A splendid collection on which the prices are midway between value and nothing.

Lamp company failed—you know the rest. The story has been told ad nauseam. But we pay the receiver half—you pay us half. See!

Gilt Banquet Lamps, 3 in. onyx column, detachable oil pot, $1.50; would be $3 if the makers hadn't failed.
Gilt Banquet Lamps, onyx and moss green columns, heavy lace work bowl, $2.25; would be $4.50 if the makers hadn't failed.
Gilt Banquet Lamps, fancy onyx columns, $3; regularly $6.
Gilt Banquet Lamps, 2 styles, onyx columns and base, $7.50; would be $12 and $15 if the maker hadn't failed.
Decorated Banquet Lamps, floral designs, tinted in 3 colors, complete with globe, $2.50; reduced from $3.75 in our own stock.
Decorated Vase Lamps, gold wreath and delft-and-gold decorations, complete with globe, $3.50; reduced from $5.50 in our own stock.
Full size No. 2 nickel Reading Lamps, complete with 10 in. decorated shade, $1.25; reduced from $2.

AFTER LAMPS—GLOBES

Decorated Lamp Globes. Confusion in a factory—stock mixed, too many of this, too few of that. We put the factory in order — bought all the Globes.

If you were not already disgusted we'd say "half prices," but they are, just the same.

8 in. Globes, $1 — 9 in. Globes, $1.50
10 in. Globes, $2
Princess Globes, 75c — Princess Globes, $1

WITH LAMPS—ONYX TABLES

A certain man makes tables of onyx and brass. We take all—or nearly all. Therefore he has no expense in selling his tables of onyx and brass. He saves, we save, you save one-third.

Do you know the difference between solid brass and brass plated iron? Buy the latter and you'll soon find out. Black iron spots will tell you. Our onyx tables have solid brass mountings. One-third is 33⅓.

10x10 in. onyx top, $6.
11x11 in. onyx top, $8.50.
14x14 in. onyx top, pedestal shape, $14.75.
10x10 in. onyx top and bottom, pedestal shape, $16.50.
14x14 in. onyx top, 12x12 in. bottom, $25.

ROYAL ARMURE SILKS

Know the weave? Looks like thimble indentations. A deep black without lustre that bears the brightest sunshine. 65c, 75c, 85c. $1 and $1.25 a yard. Royal in appearance and in durability.

OUTGOING STEAMERS

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16
Havel, Bremen, N. G. Lloyd.
Palatia, Alexandria, Hamb.-Amer.
Kansas City, Savannah, Savannah.
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17
St. Louis, Southampton, American.
Germanic, Liverpool, White Star.
Westernland, Antwerp, Red Star.
Orinoco, St. Kitts, Quebec.
Saratoga, Havana, N. Y. & Cuba.
El Mar, New Orleans, Morgan.
Alamo, Galveston, Mallory.
Iroquois, Charleston, Clyde.
Zaandam, Rotterdam, Holland-Amer.
Dalecarlia, Pernambuco, U. S. & Brazil.

Are you a passenger?
Are your Steamer Rugs ready?
We sell Steamer Rugs. One Hundred styles. Price $2.50 to $22.50, in the Men's Furnishing Goods Store.
Broadway and Ninth street.

HANDKERCHIEFS

Good fortune here for buyers of men's and women's Handkerchiefs. A special lot of them came to us at very easy prices.

FOR WOMEN—Pure linen, lace and embroidered edges, 18c.
FOR MEN—Pure linen, embroidered initial, six in a box, 25c each.
Broadway.

WOMEN'S SHOES

Eight hundred pairs that are to be sold at

ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF.

They are made thus:
Chrome tanned kidskin uppers.
Oak tanned leather soles.
Welted and stitched.
Toes patent leather tipped and
Plain common sense.

Don't stop to reason why—but the retail price is less than maker's cost. Market prices for the same are $2.50 and $3.
Second floor Ninth street.

PATENT FRYING PAN

Only an every-day Pan—the innovation is a wire basket that is used to drain the potatoes, oysters or crullers while they are hot, and without removing them from the stove. FORTY CENTS each, and not more than two to one purchaser.
Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER
FORMERLY A. T. STEWART & CO.

CLEOPATRA BY COLLEGIANS.

The Columbia Boys Entertain Their Friends with an Operetta.

It was a very large and fashionable audience which witnessed the production of the comic operetta "Cleopatra" by the Columbia University boys at the Carnegie Lyceum last night. Financially, as otherwise, the play was a success. Cleopatra has had her romance recited in many ways, but certainly never was such a unique turn given the tale as in the version Charles Chapin Sargent, Jr., has written. He has made the fair lady to fall deeply in love with a pseudo Antony, and then with the real Roman. Out of this case of mistaken identity arise all the complications of the piece. They are very numerous and extremely funny.

The movement of the piece is excellent. The music runs along very smoothly and prettily. Waltzes and two-steps follow one another in almost all of the lyrics and funny songs. Mr. MacGregor, '96, was applauded time and time again for numerous bits of catchy music. Charles H. Machen, '98, as Yotus, made the hit of the evening. He was perfectly costumed as a sweet but fickle Egyptian maid, who dances the serpentine. W. B. Bryant, the real star of the cast, unfortunately had a heavy cold.

County Committee May Not Meet.

The Republican County Committee is scheduled to hold its February meeting Thursday night, but it was said yesterday that the mee

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

New York Central Trains Running Regularly over the New Viaduct and Bridge.

The new Park Avenue viaduct of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad and its Harlem River bridge were used by a regular train for the first time yesterday morning when, at 4:35 o'clock, the "newspaper express" left the Grand Central Station in charge of Engineer Sherwood and Conductor Bradley, and, starting on its regular journey, ran over both structures. Following this by the regular schedules, the 300 trains which arrive at and leave the Grand Central Station a day, used the two structures.

The work of getting the road ready for the first regular train was done between 11:35 o'clock Sunday night, when the last train arrived from Albany, and 4:35 A. M. yesterday. First the connection at One Hundred and Sixth Street, between the new tracks and the section below, was made. At One Hundred and Seventeenth Street the temporary tracks run in the old viaduct, underneath the new structure, and so continue to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. The connections at both these points had to be made as well as at either end of the tracks, which run over the temporary bridge.

The road, which runs over the viaduct and the new bridge, will be in daily use, and the old and temporary work will be torn away.

The third and fourth track from immediately beyond the bridge to One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street have not yet been built, because the temporary structure has occupied the space which these will require. Along that distance the roadbed must be filled in, and the masonry and débris in the old roadbed will be hauled there and used.

This work will not require any alteration of the schedules of trains running over them, nor any change in the methods of operating these trains. The only noticeable difference will be in the less frequent delays at the drawbridge. By order of the Secretary of War this cannot be opened now between the hours of 7 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 7 P. M., except for police and fire boats. Another improvement decided advantage is the doing away of the grade crossing at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL BEATEN.

River-Front Privileges at New Orleans Declared Illegal.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 15.—The State Supreme Court to-day handed down a decision that materially affects the Illinois Central Railroad interests in this city.

By this decision, the city ordinance granting the railroad company privileges along the river front is declared null and void.

On the strength of this ordinance, the Illinois Central has constructed the Stuyvesant Docks here at a cost of more than $1,000,000, and has instituted free wharfage which, in a few months, put New Orleans at the head of the list as a grain exporting port. The company has just succeeded in diverting most of the Chicago packing house business from New York to this port also, and was preparing to greatly enlarge its facilities here.

The decision comes as a hard blow to the company, as the best legal talent in New York, Chicago, and this city had assured it that it had a sure case. The vote of the Supreme Court stood 3 to 2. The case will be taken to the Federal Court. The case will

SCALPERS BITTERLY DENOUNCED.

President Smith Says They Are Organized to Commit Crime.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 15.—President M. H. Smith of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad has written a long newspaper article in defense of the Anti-Scalpers' bill, in which he denounces the scalpers in the strongest terms. In one paragraph he says:

"The scalpers, or, as they term themselves, ticket brokers, are to-day the most unscrupulous and thoroughly organized association for the commission of unpunished crime that has ever existed in this or any other country. No gang of banditi ever equaled it in the extent of its operations. I am cognizant of an instance where one of these men, being confronted with conviction for a crime involving a term in the penitentiary, refused to openly give evidence against his fellow criminals, expressing the belief that should he do so he would be assassinated, and rather than take that risk he would endure penal servitude."

Railroad Men and Matters.

—For the National Congress of Mothers at Washington, Feb. 17 to 22, and the meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution at that city, Feb. 22 to 27, the Joint Traffic Association has set a rate of one and one-third fare on the certificate plan.

—Galveston, Texas, is glutted with freight because of a lack of ocean tonnage, and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company has been compelled to issue notice declining to accept further shipments of grain for export via Galveston until the blockade there is raised.

—The act of 1887, forfeiting the land grant of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, was sustained yesterday by the United States Supreme Court. The case came to the Supreme Court from the Supreme Court of New Mexico upon appeal by the railroad company from a judgment in favor of Robert Mingus.

—The titles of the Union Pacific, Winona and St. Peter, and the St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad Companies to lands in Kansas and Minnesota, patented to them under the grants made by Congress, which had been attacked by the United States in behalf of homestead settlers thereon, were yesterday confirmed by the United States Supreme Court.

—Callers on President Chauncey M. Depew of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad yesterday were residents of Utica, Frankfort, and other places along the line of the West Shore Railroad. They were headed by Senator Titus Sheard and A. Russell, and left a protest against the removal of the car works at Frankfort to Depew, where the New York Central shops are.

—The Norfolk and Western Railroad began yesterday a cut-rate system which gave concern. It is to carry first-class freight from New York, Boston, and Providence to East St. Louis for 60 cents per 100 pounds, against the all-rail rate of 87 cents and the Philadelphia rate will be 81 cents and the Baltimore rate 52 cents. The other rates are: Second class, 53 cents; third class, 42 cents; fourth class, 33 cents, and fifth and sixth classes, 27 cents.

—The Rockaway Electric Railway Company was incorporated yesterday at Albany. It is to construct a double-track street surface railroad, with termini at the Brick station, Central Avenue at Centre Street, Holland Avenue at the New York and Rockaway Beach Railway, all in the village of Rockaway. The capital is $250,000. Directors—Remington Vernon, Joseph McLean, George F. Keller, Cornelius Connelly, Theodore Bernard, James Crawley, Henry C. Davids, Frederick Gibbs, and Michael Crowley.

North Side Taxpayers' Alliance.

The annual meeting of the North Side Taxpayers' Alliance was held last night in Protection Hall, One Hundred and Fifty-second Street and Courtlandt Avenue. George J. Grossman was elected President, to succeed Col. J. A. Goulden. Park Commissioner McMillan said he had been blamed for opposing the establishment of the Zoological Garden. He said he wanted it as badly as anybody, but that he would not consent to its establishment if the conditions were to be made that the society which took charge of the gardens should have absolute control and be able to remove the animals and plants at its will. The Commissioner also spoke about proposed parkway and shore drive around Pelham Bay, which would eventually be connected with the North Side Concourse and afford a continuous drive from the lower end of Riverside Drive up to the limits of the city.

Commissioner Haffen said that within a month the new Court House in Crotona Park, at Tremont, would be finished and ready for occupancy.

Flint's Fine Furniture.
Artistic and Durable.
Bedroom Suits from $16 to $708.

BAPTIZED A JEWISH CONVERT.

Ceremony at the Russian Orthodox Church in This City.

The celebration of the Russian Festival of the Presentation of Christ in the Temple, at the Russian Orthodox Church, in this city, Sunday, was marked by a rather unique ceremony, the baptism of a young Jewish convert into the Church.

A large, circular wooden font, draped with white sheets, stood in the church. Just inside in the corridor, which, for the occasion, represented the church porch, stood the candidate for baptism. The rector, the Rev. Dr. Hotovitzky, arrayed in his canonicals, came out and asked him: "Who art thou?"

The candidate replied: "I am one who desires to know the true God, and seeks salvation."

Several other questions were asked, and then the convert was led to the threshold, where he was required to renounce the faith, festivals, and ceremonies of Judaism, the Talmud teachings and its doctrines. Next the convert expressed his belief in the Nicene Creed and in the sacraments, and confirmed all with an oath, and invoked upon himself the wrath of God should he ever renounce Christianity and return to Judaism.

The convert was then led into the church, where the baptismal name of Vladimir was given to him. He was then taken behind the screen and immersed in the font, while the worshippers sang the baptismal hymn, "Ye That Have Been Baptized in Christ Have Put on Christ."

The Russian clergy here have been making many conversions among the Greek Uniates, or members of the Greek Catholic Church, nearly all of whom are Austrian Slavs who 300 years ago were persuaded to acknowledge the supremacy of the Pope. A whole congregation of nearly 400 Uniates, with their priest, at Old Forge, Penn., has recently returned to the Russian Orthodox Church, and the priest of that church, who is now in this city, said last evening that within the past three years about 5,000 Uniates in this country have rejoined the Church. There are over 15,000 Uniates in this country, and the Russians expect to get them all back into the old faith.

Presbyterian Union's Meeting.

The Presbyterian Union of New York held its annual social meeting last night at the Windsor Hotel. H. E. Rowland presided, and the Rev. Arthur J. Brown delivered an address on "Our Pacific Coast." Col. Fred D. Grant read a paper on "An Unfinished Chapter in My Father's Autobiography." It was substantially the same as the paper recently read by him before the Genealogical Society. After some musical selections by the Windsor Orchestra a collation was served.

Stole Physicians' Horses.

John Doherty, who lives in a lodging house at 328 East Twenty-third Street, was arrested yesterday for stealing Dr. Alfred J. Tucker's horse and carriage from in front of a patient's house, 216 West Twenty-second Street, and held in $2,000 bail by Magistrate Kudlich. The police believe he is the man who has picked up a number of doctors' gigs on the street in the same way, for whom they have been looking a long time.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 15.—Alexander Wheeler of Bridgeport has won the Yale Lieber Medal, valued at $100. This is the chief literary honor at Yale.

ROSEHILL, N.Y., Feb. 15.—The safe in the Post Office here was blown open last night. The thieves obtained less than $25 in money. They did not touch the stamps.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Payne Whitney arrived from Yokohama on the steamship Doric yesterday. They will leave for New York Friday.

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., Feb. 15.—The Norwalk Lock Company, one of the largest concerns in the city, has closed for a week at least, on account of a lack of orders.

DENISON, Texas, Feb. 15.—Lee Harrison, who professed to be first cousin to ex-President Harrison, died here to-day from a dose of morphine. He was in straitened circumstances.

DOMINICA, West Indies, Feb. 15.—The Inter-Ocean Navigation Company's steamer Ohio, which left New York Feb. 6 with a party of tourists for a Southern cruise, arrived here to-day.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—Gov. Black to-day designated Col. Stephen P. Corliss of Albany as an additional member of the commission to represent the State of New York at the Tennessee Centennial.

WALLINGFORD, Conn., Feb. 15.—Mrs. William Jenkins was shot in the abdomen this morning by her brothers-in-law, Charles and Samuel Jenkins, while they were examining a revolver. Her condition is critical.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Bids will be opened in the Treasury Department March 15 for the construction of two revenue cutters for the great lakes, each to cost $200,000. Specifications were printed to-day, and will be forwarded on application.

CAMDEN, N. J., Feb. 15.—The private sale of $400,000 of city water bonds to E. C. Jones & Co., which was stopped by the Citizens' Committee by legal action, was declared off to-night by the Finance Committee of the Common Council. Jones & Co. say they will sue, claiming the sale to them was complete except the delivery of the goods.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Major Robert M. O'Reilly, Surgeon, will be relieved from duty as attending surgeon in Washington, by Major William R. Hall, Surgeon, and, upon the expiration of his present leave in Europe, will proceed to Fort Wayne, Mich., to relieve Lieut. Col. Justus M. Brown, Deputy Surgeon General, who will proceed to New York City, and upon the retirement of Col. Charles T. Alexander, Assistant Surgeon General, on May 3, will take charge of the medical supply depot in New York City.

Navy.

—Lieut. J. H. L. Holcombe is transferred from the Castine to the Adams.

—Lieut. H. W. Harrison is transferred from the Adams to the Independence.

—Lieut. W. V. Bronaugh is transferred from the Naval Observatory to the Castine.

—Lieut. C. N. Fahs is transferred from steel inspection duty at Pittsburg to the Constellation.

—Lieut. W. A. Gillis is detached from the Constellation and ordered to the branch hydrographic office, at Philadelphia.

—The torpedo boat Ericsson is to be put in commission on March 18, with Lieut. N. R. Usher in command. Ensign L. A. Bostwick is ordered from the War College to the Ericsson. Passed Assistant Engineer O. W. Kosster is also ordered to the Ericsson.

—Commander G. W. Pigman is ordered to command the naval station at New London, Conn., March 11, relieving Commander H. Elmer, who is ordered to command the Marblehead, relieving Commander T. F. Jewell, detached, with three months' leave.

—The torpedo boat Cushing, which arrived at Norfolk yesterday, will be put out of commission, and her officers and crew are to be transferred at once to Torpedo Boat No. 6. Lieut. J. C. Fremont is to command, with Ensign G. C. Davison second in command.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—Oneida County Co-operative Exchange of Rome, to deal in farm produce, general merchandise, and machinery; capital, $2,000. Directors—E. K. Stedman, A. M. Freeman, Taberg; William H. Hickes, Delata, and others.

—Bradley & Carrier Company of New York City, to deal in building material, real estate, furniture, &c.; capital, $200,000. Directors—Edwin A. Bradley, Montclair, N. J.; George C. Carrier, Thomas J. Morrow, New York; John J. Hughes, Brooklyn; David W. O'Neill, Newark, N. J.

—Depew and Lancaster Light, Power and Conduit Company, to supply gas and electricity in the villages of Depew and Lancaster and in the towns of Cheektowaga and Lancaster; capital, $20,000. Directors—John N. Scatcherd, Joseph L. Hunsticker, George R. Teller, William B. Rogers, and Martin Cary, Buffalo.

—The Bottlers and Manufacturers' Collecting and Distributing Company of New York City; capital, $42,000. Directors—Henry Tonjes, Flushing, L. I.; William Lighte, Charles Lehing, Jacob Lebkuchner, Leonard Ford, Louis E. Maidhof, John Emil Zeltner, William Sierichs, New York; Michael J. Cantwell, Edwin M. Jackson, Yonkers; Charles H. Bevers, Hastings-on-the-Hudson.

—Diamond Light Company of New York City, to manufacture gas, oil, and electric-light burners, and burners generally of all kinds and descriptions; capital, $1,000,000. Directors—Oscar Rickelfson, Charles W. Dickel, White Plains; Henry Siebrecht, Henry T. Thomas, J. Aspinwall Hodge, Jr., Henry S. Thompson, William Grote, Martin Prenzian, and John I. Holly, New York City.

RACING AT NEW ORLEANS.

Warm, Rainy Weather and Heavy Track—Three Favorites Win.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 15.—Warm, rainy weather, and a heavy track were features in the racing to-day. Three favorites won.

FIRST RACE—Six furlongs. Hardinburg, 95 pounds, (Hirsch,) 7 to 2, won by two lengths; Loyal Prince, 106, (Valentine,) 6 to 1, second by a head; Chicot, 108, (C. Reiff,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:24½. Whiff, Gilfordinam, Bustup, Maggie Cains, and Oklahoma Chief also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One-half mile. Sue Sue, 101 pounds, (Dorsey,) 7 to 5, won by one length; Our Lizzie, 100, (Beauchamp,) 5 to 1, second by a neck; Octave, 101, (C. Reiff,) 4 to 1, third. Time—0:55½. Floss and Sarmatia also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and twenty yards. Dave Pulsifer, 103 pounds, (Garner,) 7 to 10, won by three lengths; Jamboree, 105, (C. Reiff,) 3 to 2, second by two lengths; Henry Owsley, 105, (Hough,) 10 to 1, third. Time—2:00½. May Ashby, Clendaga, and Eau Claire also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Van Brunt, 108 pounds, (Garner,) 1 to 2, won by three lengths; Domingo, 104, (Hirsch,) 7 to 1, second by four lengths; Gaston, 98, (T. Burns,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:40½. Sir John and Baal Gad also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Frank Daly, 110 pounds, (A. Barrett,) 9 to 2, won by two lengths; Roardom, 110, (Caywood,) 8 to 1, second by half a length; Martin K., 110, (Garner,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:26½. Pommery Sec, Alkyris, Sedan, and Jem Kelly also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Prince Proverb, 91 pounds, (T. Burns,) 8 to 1, won by a head; Robert Bonner, 101, (Coley,) 9 to 10, second by four lengths; Pop Dixon, 104, (Snell,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:25½. Illa and Princess Maud also ran.

Results at Oakland.

OAKLAND, Cal., Feb. 15.—The racing today resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—One mile. Marjorie, 102 pounds, (Slaughter,) 6 to 5, won by six lengths; Pollock, 106, (Jones,) 5 to 1, second, by three lengths; Last Chance, 109, (H. Martin,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:48½. Woodchopper, Roadrunner, Miss Ruth, Eventide, Examiner, and Regan also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Seven furlongs, selling. Suisun, 90 pounds, (Thompson,) 4 to 5, won by half a length; Applause, 102, (H. Martin,) 7 to 2, second, by ten lengths; Latah, 95, (Brock,) 40 to 1, third. Time—1:33. Toano and Marionette also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One and one-sixteenth mile. Wheel of Fortune, 112 pounds, (Hennessy,) 8 to 5, won by three-quarters of a length; Stentor, 103, (Sloan,) 9 to 5, second, by fifteen lengths; Peter the Second, 107, (Thorpe,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:53. St. Avignon, Dr. Martin, Cogent, and Draught also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One and a quarter miles. Ostler Joe, 109 pounds, (Thorpe,) 8 to 5, won by two and one-half lengths; The Bachelor, 105, (T. Sloan,) 8 to 1, second, by five lengths; imp. Sain, 98, (Jones,) 2 to 1, third. Time—2:12. Morte Fonse also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile, selling. Daylight, 107 pounds, (H. Martin,) 5 to 2, won by three-quarters of a length; Formal, 113, (W. Martin,) 9 to 10, second, by four lengths; Bueno, 103, (Piggott,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:46¼. Jack Martin, Monita, and Walter J. also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six and one-half furlongs. Summertime, 102, (Jones,) 7 to 10, won by half a length; Moylan, 101, (T. Sloan,) 4 to 1, second, by eight lengths; Chartreuse, 99, (R. Isom,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:23½. Dennis also ran.

Poodles at the Dog Show.

The Meadowmere Kennels announce that they will give eight silver cups as special prizes at the coming dog show in the Madison Square Garden—six for the best poodles sired by Emperor and Champion Milo from 1891 through 1896, the best dog of each year winning, and two cups for the best poodles purchased from the kennels. The kennels are at Southampton, L. I., and have become famous for their poodles. H. G. Trevor of this city is the owner. His Champion Milo will compete for the last time in the coming show. Mr. Trevor has just imported two bitches from Paris, Cyclette and Miss II., which will be shown for the first time, and the new dogs, Marquis and Mirza, which won first prizes at Boston, will also be among the competitors. These dogs will be taken to the shows at St. Louis, Chicago, Pittsburg, and Baltimore. Among other members of the Poodle Club of America who will have dogs in the Madison Square Garden show are Frank S. Witherbee, Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor, Miss Laughlin, E. M. Robinson, John M. Bowers, Miss Stanton, Miss Buckley, and Miss Soutter.

County Wheelmen's Committees.

President Schloss of the New York County Wheelmen has appointed the following committees for the year:

Racing—Frederick Hildebrandt, Jr., Chairman; R. R. Baker, P. A. Hogle, Frederick Nagle, W. J. Heaney, and W. J. White.

House—Frank Tefft, Chairman; W. H. Smith, W. J. White, P. A. Hogle, J. J. Murphy, Jr., Frank Grant, and Charles Englehart.

Entertainment—Frank Tefft, Chairman; Roy C. Horton, Charles Englehart, W. H. Smith, and A. Schmelz.

Press—Frederick Hildebrandt, Jr., Chairman, and R. R. Baker.

New York Athletic Club Cyclists.

The cyclists of the New York Athletic Club will have their annual dinner Thursday evening at the Sixth Avenue clubhouse. Among the guests invited are Gen. C. H. T. Collis, Col. Waring, Judges Jerome and Wentworth, and Police Commissioner Andrews. The medals won in the club's mileage contest will be presented on this occasion.

Amateur Boxing Tournament.

The Bohemian Sporting Club will have an amateur boxing tournament at their clubhouse, Eighty-first Street and Amsterdam Avenue, this evening, for which 160 entries have been received.

QUESTION FOR THE GOLFERS.

Association May Change Handicap Allowance for Amateur Tourney.

One of the most important questions which will come before the annual meeting of the United States Golf Association tomorrow night at Delmonico's will be the limit of handicap allowance for eligibility to the amateur championship tournament.

The resolutions adopted by the Executive Committee of the association at its last meeting have caused much discussion, and have met with general disfavor in the golf clubs. The committee fixed at that time a scratch score basis which should be adopted by all links, and made it a rule that only those golfers who could play within six strokes of the scratch score could enter as amateur championship competitors.

Charles B. Macdonald, one of the Executive Committee, which formulated the rule, has come out with the statement that perhaps too much severity had been imposed, and that nine or twelve strokes handicap would be preferable. In a letter received yesterday by Secretary H. O. Tallmadge of the Golf Association, Mr. Macdonald says:

"I know it was the sense of the committee in adopting this resolution to admit every golfer in the country who thought he had a ghost of a show in winning the championship. I can readily see how members of a golf club with a short course, irregular through the fair green, and with small putting greens, might feel their interests prejudicially affected by a handicap of only six. Therefore, I am inclined to believe we will have to increase this limit to nine, or even twelve strokes from scratch. In discussing this question at the meeting of the Executive Committee, it was the wish of the committee to frame a by-law which would apply to standard courses, rather than to frame one which would encourage second and third class greens."

H. J. Whigham of Chicago, the present amateur champion, believes also that more latitude should be given.

DREW WITH GEORGE DIXON.

"Jack" Downey of Brooklyn Divided Honors with the Colored Man.

It seems that George Dixon's fighting star is on the wane. After losing the decision in one fight and drawing another, last night he had to content himself with a draw at the Broadway Athletic Club. But his twenty-round contest with Jack Downey, the Brooklyn featherweight, so knowing ones said, was the best boxing exhibition ever seen there. Both men appeared to be in the best of condition, and not once throughout the contest was there any "slugging" on the part of either man. Downey had evidently been instructed to avoid Dixon's famous rushes and not to "mix" it up with him. For the most part he obeyed the instructions and made a defensive fight. However, on occasions he became the aggressor, and then the give and take of the two men aroused the spectators to the highest pitch of enthusiasm.

Dixon displayed his usual tactics. Sparring as if for an opening, and then making a rush, landing both his right and left upon Downey's body and face. This invariably ended in Downey's being driven to the ropes, from which he could only extricate himself by closing with his opponent. The entire bout was marked by fair conduct on the part of both men. Barring the rushes, Dixon at no time had the advantage. Downey used both his left and right, and at the close of the fourteenth round sent the colored boxer to his corner with a swollen left eye. Referee Roche's decision gave general satisfaction.

One unpleasant feature of the entertainment was the overcrowded condition of the building. There was no limit to the number of tickets apparently, while the building apparently will seat not over 2,500 people. Every seat was jammed. The ventilation was poor, and the air was heavy with tobacco smoke.

National Press Association.

GALVESTON, Texas, Feb. 15.—Several hundred editors arrived to-day to attend the convention of the National Press Association, and more are expected on the early morning train. The association will convene in annual session at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

BICYCLES.

"Kimball" Bicycle

is made in public. The factory is open to you; come and look for flaws. The "Kimball" is built to last.

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1897 ELMORE BICYCLES, $75.
Equal to any $100 Cycle. Agents wanted. Quantity shop-soiled new wheels, $19 and up. SMALL PROFIT, QUICK SALES, OUR MOTTO. Park Row Co., 23 Park Row, opp. P. O.

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AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE LAUNDRY; 17 years' experience all kind of fine work; private work only; French. Mme. GRAY, 204 East 36th St.

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NOT MADE IN HEAVEN.

A man in Wyoming, Rhode Island, writes: "I would like to ask if they are made in heaven, for they are so good. I have tried 30 different kinds of medicine for indigestion, and

Ripans Tabules

were the only thing that gave me permanent relief."

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DE GOVIN, ELOISA GOMEZ.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, one of the Surrogates of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELOISA GOMEZ DE GOVIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Olcott, Mestre & Gonzalez, No. 35 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the —th day of May, 1897.—Dated New York, the 14th day of November, 1896. EMMET R. OLCOTT, ELOISA GOVIN DE ALFONSO, Administrators. OLCOTT, MESTRE & GONZALEZ, Attys. for Administrators, 35 Broadway, New-York. n17-1aw6mTu

DONNELLY, JAMES A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES A. DONNELLY, now or late of the City and County of New York, an absentee, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Aird Dempsey, her attorney, No. 231 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of January, 1897. SARAH A. McGOWAN, Temporary Administratrix. JOHN AIRD DEMPSEY, Attorney for Temporary Administratrix, 231 Broadway, New York City. ja26-1aw6mTu

DUDLEY, FRANCES E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCES E. DUDLEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Theodore E. Leeds, No. 3 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of February, 1897. JOHN L. DUDLEY, Administrator. THEODORE E. LEEDS, Attorney for Administrator, 3 Broad St., New York City. f16-1aw6mTu

EILSHEMIUS, FREDERICK E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK E. EILSHEMIUS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 265 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of January, 1897. HENRY G. EILSHEMIUS. PAUL WILCOX, Attorney for Administrator, 5 Beekman St., N. Y. City. ja5-1aw6mTu

ERNEST AUGUST BULLWINCKEL.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, Emma Bullwinckel, Ernest August Henry Bullwinckel, Henry Bullwinckel, and to all persons interested in the estate of ERNEST AUGUST BULLWINCKEL, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You, and each of you, are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 16th day of March, 1897, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of William Brandes, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City [L. S.] and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 9th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court. ja12-1aw6mTu

HOFSASS, JOHN A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. HOFSASS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, in Middle Village, New York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of December, 1896. JOHN NEEDERSTEIN, Executor, Middle Village, N. Y. Northerly and parallel with the d8-1aw6mTu

JULIUS WATERMAN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIUS WATERMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of their attorneys, Messrs. Wolf, Kohn & Ullman, No. 203 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of August next.—Dated New York, the eighth day of February, 1897. LEOPOLD, JULIUS, WATERMAN and SIEGMUND J. BACH, Executors. Wolf, Kohn & Ullman, Attorneys for Executors, 203 Broadway, New York City. f9-1aw6mTu

MALONE, WILLIAM.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to William Malone, Veronica Malone, George Malone, Harry Malone, Jennie Malone, and Edward Malone, and generally to the creditors of WILLIAM MALONE, deceased, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the second day of March, 1897, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be made directing the distribution of the surplus moneys by Jane Malone, as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of William Malone, deceased, and why the petitioner should not have such further or other order or relief in the premises as to the court may seem just; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City [L. S.] and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 4th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

GILBERT W. MINOR, Attorney for Petitioner, 296 Broadway, New York City. f2-1aw4wTu

PARISH, MARIA B.—THE PEOPLE OF THE State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Henry Parish, Laura A. Seymour, Henry Seymour, John C. Seymour, Susie Seymour Lathgate, Rachael Morgan Seymour, Walter Seymour, Mina Morgan Seymour, Edward J. Phillips, William W. Phillips, Harry Seymour, Frank Seymour, Eliza Mary Seymour, Hattie Seymour, and Eliza Otto Seymour, send greeting:

Whereas, Eliza Otto Perkins, of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the second day of August, 1893, relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of MARIA B. PARISH, late of the City and County of New York, deceased. Therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the twenty-sixth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

VAN COTT & ERSKINE, Attorneys for Petitioner, 52 Wall Street, New York City. ja5-1aw6wTu

PELL, WILLIAM J.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Lee Nutting, trustee; The Lovejoy Company, Albert W. Pell, Henry Lindenmeyr, Gustav Lindenmeyr, Henry Lindenmeyr, Jr., William Knoepke Pamphlet Binding Company, Miller, Sloan & Wright, Myrick Plummer, Watson F. Munger, William P. Dane, Heber Wells, Charles Schmolze, Francis H. Rose, Raynor & Perkins Envelope Company, Edward Kimpton, Oscar J. Maigne, American Lead Pencil Company, John D. Lohman, James H. Gafney, Charles A. Jackson, Fitz A. Filinn, Charles A. Breck, Frank H. Lovell, Frank H. Lovell, Jr., James H. Calhoun, Benjamin W. Wilson, Jr., and William J. Pell, and to all creditors or persons claiming to be creditors of WILLIAM J. PELL, deceased, and to Ambel P. Fitch, Comptroller of the City and County of New York, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the nineteenth day of March, 1897, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend on the application of Eugene C. Lewis and James A. Rogers, executors of the last will and testament of the said William J. Pell, deceased, for ancillary letters testamentary; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be [L. S.] hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 19th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

BRIGHAM & BAYLIS, Attorneys for Petitioners, 37 and 39 Liberty Street, New York. ja28-1aw6wTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PFEIFER, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES PFEIFER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of John E. Brodsky, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of September, 1896. CHARLES PFEIFER, MATILDA PFEIFER, Administrators. JOHN E. BRODSKY, Attorney for Administrators, 49 and 51 Chambers St., N. Y. City. s22-1aw6mTu

PURDY, CATHARINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Catharine Purdy, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 54 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of June next.—Dated New York, the second day of December, 1896. J. HARSEN PURDY, B. AYMAR SANDS, Executors. JOHN M. BOWERS, Attorney for Executors. d22-1aw6mTu

REINHART, CHARLES STANLEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES STANLEY REINHART, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 15 Broad Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of October, 1896. JOSEPH W. REINHART, Administrator. o6-1aw6mTu

SANDS, MARY M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY M. SANDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of September, 1896. LEVI P. MORTON, PHILIP J. SANDS, Executors. FREDER

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Straight from the Heart—8:15.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN—American Water Color Society Exhibition—Day and Evening.
AMERICAN—Sue—8:15.
BIJOU—Courted Into Court—8:15.
BROADWAY—Shamus O'Brien—8:15.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15.
CASINO—An American Beauty—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Cinematograph, Waxworks, and Concerts—2:30 and 8:30 P. M.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:15.
GARDEN—Heartsease—8:20.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Woman in Black—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—In Gay New York—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
HOYT'S—A Contented Woman—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Tata-Toto—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Quiet Rubber—A Pair of Spectacles—8:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—When a Man's Married—The First Gentleman of Europe—8:10.
MURRAY HILL—A Boy Wanted—8:15.
OLYMPIA—Music Hall—Vaudeville—8:15. Winter Garden—11:00.
ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK—Skating—Day and Evening. Hockey Match—8:00.
WALLACK'S—For Bonnie Prince Charlie—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 11.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 16, 1897.

THE RAID ON THE TREATY.

The vote by which the Senate yesterday overrode the Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee and gave the freedom of the arena to the turbulent MORGAN was not quite a fair test of the sentiment of that body for and against arbitration, since Senator TURPIE and one or two others who favor peaceful methods voted in favor of taking up the purely obstructive business of smashing the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Still it did not need this vote to reveal the shameful truth that the friends of the arbitration treaty in the Senate are no match for its foes. Senator SHERMAN is a poor leader in such a contest, and even the more decent and civilized of the Republican Senators are plainly not unwilling that the ratification should go over until a President of their party is in the White House. Their lukewarm support directly promotes the purposes of the barbarians who openly oppose the treaty.

The amendment reported by the Foreign Affairs Committee on Saturday would satisfy MORGAN and MILLS and the rest of the enemies of the treaty if anything short of its actual defeat would content them. The so-called Lodge amendment to the first article was not seriously harmful save as it was loosely drawn. The casting out of the King of Sweden was no killing matter. The amendment to the seventh section was more grave, but even with that the treaty would have been valuable, since it would have affirmed the principle of general arbitration. But the new amendment to the first article provides that differences which the two nations may fail to adjust by diplomatic negotiation shall be submitted to arbitration "subject to the limitations of this treaty and to the acceptance of the treaty-making powers of the two Governments." That is not general arbitration. It is merely an agreement to arbitrate such questions as the Crown and the President and Senate may agree to arbitrate as they arise, one by one, special consent being requisite in each case. We cannot in candor say that the treaty so amended would leave us precisely where we are now, for the machinery of arbitration would be created by it, and the setting up of that machinery would be strong presumptive evidence of an intention to use it. But see how the amendment would work.

The treaty-making power in this country is the President and the Senate. The purpose of the amendment is to make the President share with the Senate the power to say when and in respect to what differences arbitration shall be invoked. If the calling in of the Senate would increase the probability of arbitration in any given dispute, or in the totality of disputes arising, it would be a good amendment. But it is inconceivable that a pacific Senate will ever be found laboring earnestly for arbitration with a warlike President excitedly clamoring for blood. The probabilities, the certainties, indeed, are all the other way. The Senate is more exposed to political influences, to popular passion. Above all, it has not that terrible individual responsibility which the President has alone. Cry out, if you please, "Those sixty Senators brought war upon us." What one of them would care? But that awful reproach upon the head of one man would drive him to a madhouse or out of the country.

The average President is saner and safer than the average Senate. To him should be left the decision of reference to arbitration. But aside from that, the treaty should be general and self-working. It is but half a treaty when it provides a reference, not to a dignified and impartial tribunal, but to MORGAN, MILLS, STEWART, TELLER, GORMAN, VEST, PUGH, CAMERON, BLACKBURN, and the other gory savages of the stone age who, because they hate Mr. CLEVELAND and Mr. OLNEY, are now disgracing us in the eyes of civilization.

NOMINATING METHODS.

We print this morning another letter from the correspondent who attributed the difficulty in getting satisfactory men into elective offices to our nominating system. In this he sets forth in outline his ideas as to the remedy for this difficulty, and simultaneously with this letter we have received a printed leaflet signed by J. N. LARNED dealing with the same matter in more detail. The remedy is in brief that of a "regular public preliminary election for the designation of candidates of all parties," of which we spoke the other day as having been agitated some years ago and little heard of since. Mr. LARNED recalls the fact that he was one of the chief agitators then, and he considers the time and conditions favorable for renewing the discussion with a view to adopting the plan for municipal nominations.

It will be seen from the letter of Mr. HEYDECKER that the main idea is to hold a preliminary election three or four weeks before the final election, at which the regular registration lists should be used and the regular sworn election officers should act, conducting the proceedings under all the sanctions and safeguards of the election law. "Let each man," says our correspondent, "vote for whom he pleases as his candidate for each office, and as he deposits his vote, let the officials indorse on it how it is to be canvassed," that is to say, designate the party character of the nominating vote, the candidate getting the highest number of votes of his party for each office being the one whose name shall go on the official ballot as the candidate of that party.

Mr. LARNED'S plan contemplates the use of the official blanket ballot at the preliminary, or primary, election, and provides for a designation of candidates for nomination by party caucus and convention, or by independent signers of certificates, much as they are now designated for election. This would give the voters of each party or civic organization a chance to express their preference among the candidates put forward for their support before the choice was made between the candidates of their organization and those of other organizations for the offices to be filled. Mr. LARNED would have only the names receiving a majority of votes for a party nomination go upon the final ballot as the result of the primary election; but his plan provides for a vote for a "delegate" as well as for candidates on each ballot, and in case there was a failure to nominate for any office the ticket would be completed by the men who received votes for delegates of the party meeting and filling the vacancies occasioned by a lack of a majority vote. In doing this each would have the number of votes that were cast for him at the primary election, so as to represent exactly the voting strength of those who designated him as their representative.

We cannot now discuss or even present fully the details of this plan, but only wish to raise the question of the practicability of such a general nominating scheme. Our readers will see that in effect it is a proposition to hold two elections instead of one under all the regulations and safeguards of the law. The first election would enable the citizens of each party to express their choice for candidates of that party for the various offices, and the presumption is that those whose names would go upon the final official ballot would be the choice of the voters of the party and not of a boss or of the manipulators of a caucus. Then at the final election there would be a legitimate measuring of strength between the parties with candidates that actually represented the choice of the mass of voters in each. That it would increase the expense of elections is not a serious argument against it, provided it would accomplish the purpose intended.

It is a trite observation that under the present system the primary, or convention for nominating candidates, is controlled in its action by a small number of active politicians and that bossism with all its evils springs from the ease with which these nominating bodies are manipulated. It is an equally trite observation that all efforts to induce "good citizens," "the better element," &c., to rise up and take possession of the primaries and determine the nominations of their several parties have proved futile. It is asking too much. The "good citizens" are not willing to spend the necessary time, to form the necessary associations, to make the required pledges of fidelity, or to enter into the inevitable conflicts with the crafty and unscrupulous or the self-seeking for the control of party caucuses. Every experiment of the kind has dismally failed and been given up in disgust.

Perhaps if all one had to do was to go around to a polling place on a set day after the registration and cast a vote to express his preference for candidates for his party, there would be a pretty full turn-out of citizens, but they would not wish to go to the polls blindly. There would be caucus or convention tickets for the nominations, and as it would be comparatively easy to get these up, there might be several for each party, with the result of no nominations in most cases, if a majority vote should be required. It might merely set the process of manipulation back, and under the delegate plan of completing tickets complicate it with a second manipulation.

As we have said, this is the revival of an old discussion under new conditions, and our purpose now is merely to present the plan to our readers and not to pronounce any judgment upon it. One difficulty it would certainly encounter, that of securing such a radical reform through a Legislature created by the thing to be reformed.

GREECE AND CRETE.

The glory of Navarino will be effaced at Canea if the Western powers put a restraining hand on Greece. For generations Turkey has put them off with promises of reforms and fooled them and defied them. They are partners in her deceptions. The blood she has shed stains their garments. They have put off the Christian world with promises and fooled and defied it while they haggled over their miserable selfish schemes of territorial extension and the balance of power, letting the Turk have his way. And now, when the Greeks courageously intervene to lift the yoke from their kinsmen in Crete, a cordon of warships sent by the great civilized Christian powers shuts out their succoring squadron.

Unlike the Armenians, the Cretans can fight. But unaided they will be overpowered by the Turks, and then their throats will be cut and their women and children will be hacked to pieces. This hideous business would be stopped forever on that island if Prince GEORGE could have a free hand for three days. And what an impulse his precipitate and humane act would give to the solution of the Eastern question!

It would be easier for the lagging powers to deal with the great assassin after the ball had been set rolling by the wrenching from him of one of his provinces. The spark that kindled the flame of revolt in Herzegovina in 1875 would have made an end of the Ottoman power in Europe but for that Berlin Congress from which BEACONSFIELD and SALISBURY brought back "peace with honor." Lord SALISBURY has won an appointment as principal to repair a blunder for which he had only a subordinate's responsibility. But in the dealings of the powers with Turkey a good beginning has too often made a bad ending.

SOVEREIGN'S ALARM.

The excitable SOVEREIGN, who holds the title of General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, has written a letter which appears in a "labor organ" in Denver about the revolutionary plot of two secret revolutionary societies, the "Iron Brotherhood" and the "Industrial Army." He says that they are spreading in all parts of the country and have given up all hope of remedying existing evils by the ballot, and he implies that the real purpose of this secret movement is a violent insurrection against the "plutocracy."

There is a gleam of sense in SOVEREIGN'S protest against instigations of foreign war as a means of diverting attention from our own "social and economic disorders." He says, truly enough, that the unrest of our people is not caused by a hatred of foreign nations, and to provoke a foreign war would not prove a "permanent remedy for domestic wrongs." We do not believe that the working people of the country have any desire for war, or that jingoism appeals to them. They know well enough that the burden and disaster would fall mainly upon them, and if it is in the interest of any class to have peace undisturbed and international trouble settled by arbitration, it is those who are engaged in the productive industry of the country.

But SOVEREIGN'S alarm, real or pretended, at a secret revolutionary movement that threatens domestic uprising assumes the American workingman to be a greater fool than do those who think he can be diverted by foreign war. It is easy for any blatherskite to get up such a circular as that which he quotes. It cannot represent the feelings of real workingmen. To say that the ballot is a failure as a means of redress is the worst possible compliment to their intelligence and honesty, for it assumes either that they are misled or corrupted in its use. SOVEREIGN made himself conspicuous during the last campaign by trying to induce workingmen to vote for reducing the purchasing power of the dollar to 50 cents. Rather than do that, many of them voted for an alternative which involved support of some of the abuses of the "money power."

The sober workingmen of this land are not to be carried away by war scares nor by lurid appeals to class hatred. They have no more fondness for "domestic" malice than for "foreign levy."

"BEATS" AND "FAKES."

We remark with interest the rivalry of our esteemed freak contemporaries, and especially the keen interest they manifest in exposing each other's "beats." The World is especially to be commended for its thoughtfulness in reducing its price to one cent, thereby not merely enabling its countless millions of readers to buy The World and The Journal both for what The World alone had before cost them, but also enabling them to buy a daily analysis, made with the rigor of animosity, of the contents of The World of the day before. It is true that they can equally buy a similar analysis in The World of the contents of The Journal. This is an excellent thing for the reader. If he remarks a "beat" in one of his favorite journals which is not the next day mercilessly exposed as a "fake" in the other, he may in most cases conclude that it is really a piece of news. It is true that by that time he would have the rights of the story in a journal which was not a freak journal. But by investing his two cents in the two papers, his bane and antidote, the antidote twenty-four hours behind the bane, are both before him. He will not only be in secure possession of most of the news of day before yesterday, but he will have undergone a series of conflicting and exciting emotions. Whether he can long continue to stand the wear and tear of intellect and moral character is his affair and his physician's and his spiritual adviser's; at any rate, it is not ours. "He that is first in his own cause seemeth just," says the Bible, "but his neighbor cometh and searcheth him." And thus the "beats" and the exposures succeed each other.

The Journal had a very nice-looking "beat" of its kind last week, a tale by its Cuban correspondent and illustrated by its Cuban artist, of how a Cuban young woman had been subjected to the indignity of search by Spanish detectives on board of an American steamer. It said "detectives" without specifying number or sex. But the artist went much further than his text warranted, and presented a thrilling tableau of a young and unclad female, surrounded by tall and mustached hidalgoes of peculiarly villainous Spanish types. It was a great opportunity—for in this case was not the nude "legitimate news"?—and greatly the artist rose to it. The fact that the picture from the point of view of the Cuban young lady was a greater horror and indignity than any to which the detectives could have subjected her was a detail not worth the consideration of an enterprising artist or a freak journal. The picture produced its effect. Some of the more previous of members of Congress were so much moved by it that they telegraphed that the search was an outrage, and the most previous rushed into the House with a demand upon the Secretary of State for information. It was a "beat" of the first magnitude.

But now, some three or four days late, it is true, the other freak journal "cometh" and "searcheth" the "beat," finding it but a "fake." There was such a Cuban young woman, and she was a passenger on that steamer, and she was searched, but she telegraphs to The World, over her own signature, that the search was conducted by a single female searcher. This statement The World brandishes with just pride at its hated rival, and, indeed, it seems quite conclusive. The Journal may be trusted to get its revenge upon some of The World's exclusive information later in the week. Nay, it has an installment of its revenge in advance, for it is able to announce that it has secured the exclusive contributions of the first living authorities as an event of the deepest interest to its billions of readers. The event is a prizefight that is to take place in Nevada, and the authorities are the principals in the contest. Such a triumph is calculated to console a freak journal for having its "beat" shown to be a "fake" long after the edition containing the fake-beat has been exhausted.

FIFTH AVENUE.

Gen. COLLIS is entitled to credit for giving fair notice to the residents of Fifth Avenue that that thoroughfare will be out of order "until next Winter." It is considerate of him to let them know so that they may make their arrangements to leave town earlier than they are in the habit of doing in the Spring and to return later than they are in the habit of doing in the Autumn. This they must do if they would pass in decent comfort the months that must intervene before the avenue is restored to a passable or the houses that line it to a habitable condition. What with the dislocation of the street itself and the appeals made by its disturbed condition to the eye and the ear and the nose, it will not be fit to live in so long as Gen. COLLIS'S operations are in progress.

Happily, the residents of Fifth Avenue can for the most part afford to live elsewhere while retaining their residences there. They will be grateful to the Commissioner of Public Works for giving them timely warning. But they are, or they ought to be, in common with all the rest of us, deeply ungrateful to him for taking two years and spending an enormous amount of money upon what, after all, will be a makeshift, and not a permanency. There was an opportunity such as has scarcely occurred before, and is not likely to recur for many years again, in the case of so important a thoroughfare, to make a permanent adjustment by means of a subway which should inclose all the systems of underground communication, be accessible throughout, and thus render unnecessary any interference with the surface of the street. Gen. COLLIS purposes to replace the granite pavement which has been laid for only a decade, and which was antiquated when it was laid, by a more modern and civilized covering. But he has not proposed to take advantage of the occasion by making the improvement that should not have occupied more time than his makeshift will take, that would have cost more money, but would amply have paid for its cost. That the occasion should have been suffered to pass is a "modern instance" of the hand-to-mouth manner in which the Department of Public Works has always been conducted.

WESTERN NEWS AND EASTERN NEWSPAPERS.

The Commercial Club of Omaha,
OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 10, 1897.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At a meeting of members of this club held to-day the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Members of this club who make frequent trips to the larger cities of the East have noticed the failure of Eastern papers to print Nebraska news other than the highly sensational, while news of general interest from other cities of the West is published by the newspapers of the East; therefore,

Be it Resolved, That it is the sense of the Commercial Club of Omaha that the thousands of Nebraskans who visit the East annually, as well as the material interests of this State, are entitled to more generous treatment at the hands of the metropolitan press; that we believe the fault of which we complain is not a matter of design upon the part of Eastern editors, but rather one of oversight; that we believe the legitimate claims of this State will be recognized by Eastern publishers generally if put before them in the proper light; that the Secretary is directed to have copies of this resolution sent to the metropolitan press.

J. E. UTT, Secretary.

It is easy to understand that the solid business men of Omaha should resent the failure of Eastern papers to print other than highly sensational news of their city and State. But we were really unaware that any discrimination was made against Omaha, or Nebraska, in favor of other cities of the West. The most conspicuous object of report and comment which Nebraska has furnished to the country within the past year was a candidate for the Presidency who might be described as "highly sensational," and who has certainly been dealt with at great length. But that has been less the fault than the misfortune of the metropolitan press. We fear that the business men of Omaha who make frequent trips to the East resort to journals which confuse highly sensational news with news of general interest. But even with respect to these journals, we think the imputation of any discrimination against Nebraska is unjust. They aim to pass their fine-toothed and impartial muckrakes with equal care over every portion of our land. As to the other kind of journals, we can speak for one of them in saying that it will be pleased to receive notice of any specific omission on its part to print news from Nebraska which is of general interest.

Since the triumphant induction of Mr. LOUIS F. PAYN into the office of Superintendent of Insurance his newspaper, The Chatham Republican, has been conducted with great aggressiveness and controversial vehemence. Amid much lively writing in its issue of Feb. 10, which is almost entirely devoted to the refutation of slanders uttered by the Democratic and Mugwump press, we find the following curious paragraph:

"Impossibilities do sometimes happen, don't they, FRANK?"

Is this query addressed to the Hon. FRANK S. BLACK, Governor of the State of New York? We refuse to believe it. Nothing, escape from retribution excepted, is impossible to a man capable of appointing PAYN to an office of trust.

The Turkish Consul at Boston was arrested in this city, through a telegraphic request to the police by the police of Boston, where it seems he is "wanted" on a charge of embezzlement. Warrants for his arrest were issued by a magistrate of Boston and have been forwarded by mail. The whole proceeding appears to be of no validity and to attest ignorance of the law on the part of everybody concerned. Chapter 12 of the United States Statutes at Large sets forth that "the jurisdiction vested in the courts of the United States" "shall be exclusive of the courts of the several States" in the cases, among others, "of all suits or proceedings against Ambassadors or other public Ministers or their domestics, or domestic servants, or against Consuls or Vice Consuls." Evidently the suit against IASIGI is included in this list. Therefore the warrants of a magistrate of Massachusetts no more affect him than if he were in Turkey itself, and the execution of these warrants by the police of New York is perfectly unwarranted.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A German professor has been studying that article of masculine apparel which the irreverent call a "stovepipe," and has found in it proof of man's superiority to woman. Time was, he says, when men, like women now, ornamented their hats with ribbons and feathers more or less beautiful, and wore garments of the brightest colors they could find. This was all "plumage d'amour"; it indicated no intellectual superiority, and no moral worth. It merely represented the superiority of the peacock over the peahen. Now, men have moulted. Their headgear has become the unplumed stovepipe, their habit the inexpressive frock coat. It is woman, the professor points out, who wears the "plumage d'amour" to-day, in her hat and elsewhere. Nature, he explains, means something by every evolution, or revolution, she permits. What she means by this one is that fine feathers are best suited to the feather-brained. The plumed hat of woman is symbolical of her fall, the plain stovepipe of man, of his rise in intellectuality. Man's moral worth, in short, has become such that he can lose plumage to the inferior animals. If this isn't "just like a man for all the world," nothing ever was.

—An itinerant musician who played the trombone in a little German band haled the leader of that organization to a London court the other day and demanded that a week's wages which he claimed were due him should be paid. The leader declared that he had discharged the man for incompetency and that he had been paid in full. The plaintiff insisted that he was a skilled performer, and in explaining the incident that had resulted in his ejection from the band, charged that the discordant noises which he admitted he was guilty of making on one occasion were the fault, not of himself, but of his employer. In elucidation of this mystery the aggrieved musician said that the leader as usual had distributed the different parts to the players, and had been careless enough to pass over the trombone part upside down. Being near-sighted, the player did not notice the mistake, but proceeded to sound the notes as he read them from the reversed score. "I blay vot I see," he declared in court, "and dere vas a noise." The leader said the "noise" was dreadful, as may well have been the case, and that the plaintiff had refused to stop playing when ordered to do so. Ingenious as was the attempted explanation, it did not convince the Judge, and a verdict for the defendant was given.

—It is interesting to learn that when a Chicago man first reaches New York he is inclined to feel—though never to admit, while here—that this city is in every respect greater than that from which he comes. The longer he remains, however, the more he studies the town, the more he rambles and comes in contact with the customs, the more he is inclined to the opinion that New York is not the great city which its people imagine. So a correspondent of The Chicago Chronicle informs the readers of that paper, and he then proceeds to explain the reason of this phenomenon. It seems, in the first place, that New York merchants do not, like those of Chicago, prepare for seasons of unusually heavy trade by increasing their facilities. Proof of this fact the critic finds that some stationery which he ordered two weeks before Christmas was not delivered until a week after it had been promised. The surface and elevated lines of street transportation he regards equally derelict in that they did not provide enough cars for the crowds of holiday shoppers. At this point in his long article the correspondent seems to have forgotten his purpose of showing New York's inferiority to Chicago, for the rest of his long article is devoted to the insolence of our street car conductors and the discourteous habit which New York men have of not giving up their seats in cars to women. This is a somewhat lame conclusion, after starting out so bravely, and few New Yorkers will regard the Chicagoan's proposition as firmly established.

PERSONAL.

—Maine art critics are disturbed because CHARLES L. FOX of Portland, whom The Lewiston Journal describes as "an earnest, sincere, and intelligent artist, of strong individuality," has painted a picture which he calls "The Working God and the Sower," and in which the two figures are almost identical as regards the character each face expresses and the dress in which they are clothed. The painter has carried this similarity to such a point that many who see the picture are shocked by it, but Mr. Fox protests that there is nothing irreverent in his treatment of the subject, and asks why it is audacious to paint GOD as the Father of the workingman, in the very image of the workingman, to whose class most of GOD'S children belong. The controversy between Mr. Fox and those whom he has offended is taking up much space in some of the down-east papers with a result which to cynics looks like a lot of valuable advertising for an artist who may be in some doubt as to whether his vocation lies in the direction of painting pictures or of preaching socialism.

—Berlin is wondering over the marvelous achievements of OTTO POEPLER, the son of a butcher. He is an infant prodigy of the most infantile and prodigious sort, for he taught himself to read at the age of two, and now, though only four years old, has been deemed worthy of presentation to the Anthropological Society of Berlin as a remarkable specimen of precocious intelligence. His opportunities for acquiring information have been small, and yet from an attentive study of the few books that have come in his way and from observing the inscriptions on the monuments with which the German capital is rich, the child has managed to learn an amazing amount of history and something of literature. He is already interested in Latin and Greek, and a professor who has been investigating the case says OTTO shows remarkable ability for learning languages. The boy has a perfect passion for reading, but his dislike for music amounts almost to horror. For writing he has not yet manifested any aptitude. He has been taught to make the first letters of his name, but rebels at gaining further skill in that line. He is described as well developed, though not robust.

—Mrs. JOHN SHERMAN has been detailing to an interviewer the incidents of a journey to Kansas made by her in 1856, when her husband was a member of the Congressional committee appointed to investigate the charges of fraud in connection with the Territorial election. Political excitement was intense, and so bitter was the hostility between the rival claimants for the office of Delegate to Congress that Mrs. SHERMAN was earnestly advised by her husband and others to remain at home. She insisted upon going, however, and left Ohio in April. They reached Kansas City by rail and proceeded thence to Lawrence in a buggy. The country was then a wilderness, for the most part, and about the only signs of human habitation they passed were occasional Indian camps. Lawrence, on the contrary, was full of people, gathered from all parts of the Territory, and the followers of each would-be Delegate, REEDER and WHITFIELD, were uttering fierce threats of violence against their opponents. The SHERMANS passed their first night in Lawrence on the floor of a room in the then unfinished Eldridge House, and then were invited to the home of Gov. ROBINSON, a little frame structure, the plaster on whose walls was not yet either hard or dry. The committee next visited Leavenworth, and there had some exciting experiences with the border ruffians. Before the work of investigation was ended the Governor was forced to leave the Territory, so alarming were the menaces against his life, but the Congressmen completed their task in safety and finally reported that the frauds on both sides had been so gross as to vitiate the election.

Kipling's Engineering Criticised.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The little article on the "Forgetfulness of Authors" in this week's number of the Sunday Magazine Supplement of THE TIMES is of interest to me. Only last night I read the "Strange Ride of Morrowbie Jukes." A number of queer things in it set me to thinking just what a man would do in such circumstances. Kipling starts the tale by saying "Jukes" was "a civil engineer." He also says that the wall of sand was "thirty-five feet high." Now the hypotenuse of thirty-five is forty-nine. He goes on: "Round the bottom * * * ran a series of eighty-three * * * holes. Each hole * * * showed that it was carefully shored internally with driftwood and bamboos, * * * a drip board projected * * * for two feet." He makes "Gunda Dass" say he has been in the hole "two years and a half" and tell of a white man who was in "about one and one-half years."

Now what kind of an engineer was Jukes, with all of that timber, "about forty men and twenty women," all night before him and only fifty feet to go? I like Kipling's tales, but here is one that will not stand too much probing. I think this an easier way to get out than the human footpath.

A. S. ATKINSON, M. D.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 14, 1897.

A Woman Who Thinks She Dares.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I be allowed to make a brief comment on the communication of "Another Woman," which appeared in your issue of yesterday?

I heartily approve her suggestion that the street-car conductors should be sworn in as special policemen to arrest violators of the ordinance against spitting, but I cannot sympathize with her expressed timidity about making personal complaint, lest in being held as witness she should "be punished more than the culprit." Reformers must expect to suffer, but, if they are made of the right stuff, never confound their woes with those of wrongdoing. Besides, the misfortune of being obliged to appear in a Police Court is far less poignant and permanent, to my mind, than the more familiar one of enduring a street-car journey under existing conditions.

Are there not other women who have better courage to bring about the much-needed reform of these conditions by any method not incompatible with ladylike breeding?

A WOMAN WHO DARES.

New York, Feb. 9, 1897.

THE QUESTION OF NOMINATIONS

A Preliminary Election for Candidates Favored.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You say this morning, "a correspondent whose letter we printed two days ago attributed all our trouble to the existing 'methods of nomination,' and urged that we 'bend our efforts to change the methods by which we nominate our candidates for office, and keep our heritage of popular self-government,' but he did not intimate what methods he would substitute for those in use." Permit me briefly to indicate what I had in mind when writing you before.

The primary has grown up outside of the law; the slight recognition which the law has given it has not in any way improved it; it is now the basis of the power of the boss. Abolish it, positively prohibit it, by law, as it now exists, and in its stead provide for a general primary election, to be conducted substantially as the November election is now conducted, and under the conduct of the same election officials, and to be held, say three or four weeks in advance of the November election. Advance the dates of registration by three or four weeks, so that the registry lists may be completed in time for use at the general primary election, and permit only duly registered voters to participate in the primary. Let each man vote for whom he pleases as his candidate for each office, and as he deposits his vote, let the officials indorse on it how it is to be canvassed—i. e., as a Tammany or Republican or National Democratic or Prohibition ballot. When the ballots are counted let them be canvassed under their respective indorsements and provide that the person receiving the highest number of votes in the Tammany canvass shall be the Tammany candidate at the November election, the person receiving the highest number of votes in the Republican canvass shall be the Republican candidate, and so on, through the various parties or divisions of parties. If the total number of votes cast under the canvass of any party or faction is insufficient to entitle such party or faction to file nominations under the law as it now stands, ignore such party or faction on the official ballot for the November election. The adherents of that particular political faith will then have had a chance to stand up and be counted, and if they are too few to have any appreciable effect on the result, let them continue their campaign of education and wait till next time. The same will be true of the independents inside the party lines; if they are outvoted in the primary and the exponent of some other phase of the party faith wins the nomination, let those who did not vote for him in the primary choose whether they will support him in the November election or vote for his adversary. In this way party loyalty will be preserved, as far as it may be done legitimately, and men will only vote against the nominee from strong, controlling reasons, and at the same time opportunity will be given, first, for a square test of strength between the various factions of the party, and, second, for the deliberate choice between the nominee of a faction and the nominee of one's political adversary.

That, briefly, is the fundamental thought of the reform I wish to suggest; the merging of all primaries into one, full recognition of that one by the law, and the placing of the primary under all the safeguards and control which now surround the November election.

I will not now attempt to discuss any of the many details which at once present themselves to the mind, such as the question of an official ballot or ballots for the primary, methods of nomination for places on such ballot, the desirability of forcing all factions of a party to unite in one party canvass, or of compelling the minor political parties to choose with which of the two great parties they will ally themselves, and thus have only two great canvasses; but I believe that, given the principle I have outlined above, it will be easy to meet all contingencies successfully.

If it be objected that such a change cannot be accomplished, that the bosses and machines will oppose it and fight for the maintenance of the conditions under which they now rule us, I answer that I do not expect it to be accomplished this year or next. Civil service reform was only obtained after years of patient effort, and it will require many years more of similar effort before the spoilsmen yield the fight and the people are fully educated on that point. Ballot reform came more quickly and I believe is more firmly intrenched in popular favor, and for this reason, that ballot reform is a personal question to each voter, for he must necessarily handle the ballot, while civil service reform is more or less an abstract idea, since few are candidates for office, and fewer still come in contact with the administration.

But every man has a desire to participate in political action, and show him that the change proposed will give him the same weight in making nominations that he now has in deciding elections and I believe his response and support will be hearty and prompt.

Mr. Editor, the National Democrats of this city now have a great opportunity before them. Their committees are now at work framing a reorganization of their party. Again and again the Reform Democrats of this city have organized in opposition to Tammany, but have failed because they made use of the same methods of organization and nomination which Tammany employs, and who can hope to beat Tammany by the use of such methods? Why should not the National Democrats take up the question of nomination reform and in their reorganization provide a primary into which independents of every kind can enter and which shall grow in popular favor until the State shall enact it into law?

Instead of bewailing the probabilities (or certainties) of bad government under the new charter or the present charter, if we continue to elect bad men to office let us accept the wider powers of home rule contained in the charter, despite its many defects, and then bend our thoughts and energies to find and agree upon a scheme of nomination reform on which all good and true men can unite, and which, when enacted into law, will give us good men to use the greater powers of the new charter. Given the good men, we all want the broader powers. E. L. HEYDECKER.

New York, Feb. 12, 1897.

A Correction.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your reporter has been misled in regard to my lecture upon "The City's Traffic" before Good Government Club B on Saturday night. I did not advocate the municipal ownership of the railroads—in fact, I did not make even the most remote allusion to the subject. And, if I had introduced it, I should not have spoken in the manner indicated.

If I were asked what would be my opinion upon a proposition that the municipality should own the railroads and lease them to private parties or corporations, to be run under close public supervision, I should deem the subject worthy of the most thoughtful consideration. But for the city to own and run the railroads here and under existing conditions I should esteem a most unwise undertaking. WILLIAM POTTS.

Feb. 14, 1897.

NIGHT AND MORNING

Will T. Hale in The Chicago Times-Herald.

I.

From urban depths a far-off, mellowed roar
Still plainly booms in evening's fading light—
The flowing tide, upon the shuddering shore,
That rolls between the banks of day and night.

Bare trees that sway as giants in their rage,
Dimly against the low horizon stand;
And yonder milky way's the faint mirage
Of some white daisy plot in Beulahland.

II.

Above a beach of hills cloud-shallops scud
And pass on noiseless down the skyey ways;
While slowly, as a rose bursts from its bud,
The sun breaks redly through the grayish haze.

Then earth's great din arises as, upcurled,
The azure canopy the smoke-friezs drapes—
Harsh hammerings on the anvil of the world
Where strong Humanity its fortune shapes.

BONNIE PRINCE CHARLIE

Julia Marlowe's New Role Received with Cordial Approval at Wallack's Last Night.

A CHARMING PIECE OF ACTING.

A Little Play by Zangwill, Essayist and Novelist, at the Knickerbocker — Plays in Other Cities.

Julia Marlowe secured a triumph, memorable and complete, in a new rôle at Wallack's Theatre last evening. In all her previous engagements in this city she has suffered somewhat from the influence of inevitable comparisons. Remembrance is the keenest enjoyment of the old and critical playgoer, and frequently the young actor's bane and confusion. In spite of her uncommon personal charm and the sweet sincerity of her acting, Julia Marlowe found it impossible to make the restless people of New York pause long in their ceaseless round of seeking pleasure, or trying to forget trouble, with Juliet or Julia, Parthenia or Rosalind; and she has tried nothing new here, until now, except Prince Hal, whom she transformed into a pretty boy, but who ought to be a roysterer and a hero.

As Mary in "For Bonnie Prince Charlie," a sympathetic and capable adaptation of "Les Jacobites," by François Coppée, Julia Marlowe has, at last, a rôle that is novel, congenial, and sufficiently powerful. Mary typifies in her person and deeds, in her boundless, ill-judged enthusiasm, her hopeless sacrifice of her good name, her patience, endurance, and even in her death that strange spirit which made the poor, decent Highlanders of Scotland loyal servitors of the faithless House of Stuart, and martyrs to its cause. The play by Coppée, reduced to four acts, has been fluently rendered into English by Mr. Joseph I. C. Clarke, and with a little more condensation, especially in the second act and the first scene of the fourth, it will serve well. Most of its incidents are purely imaginary, but they are quite in keeping with the facts of history. Doubtless, Coppée had read the story of Flora Macdonald and the fugitive Young Pretender, which has frequently been twisted into a romance by novelists and playmakers, though Flora was homely, pious, and unsusceptible; married her cousin, after the Prince had escaped to France, and lived to a hardy old age.

But Mary, the blind beggar's niece, is much more than a Flora Macdonald to Coppée's Prince Charlie; she is his good genius, his monitor, his spy, his herald, and his savior. She loves him, with a pure, undying affection. She sacrifices her reputation for chastity, not to save the name of the lady he has made a victim, but to save him to Scotland. She lives till the ship that is to carry him to France sails, and at that moment, with the cause of the Stuarts, she dies.

The rôle is full of rich variety. Its emotional sweep is large. But its pervading note is one of enthusiasm. Mary is sad at times, as befits one whose father and four uncles fell fighting for the uncrowned James III., and whose grandsire, for the sake of the first Catholic fugitive, became a sightless beggar, going up and down the country inciting the people to arms for the Stuarts. She is sometimes gently retrospective, letting her mind dwell upon that princely lilac which transformed her; once she rises in scornful majesty and passion, towering above the weak woman for whom she no pity, but whom she saves.

To all her moods and traits Julia Marlowe gave adequate expression last night, while in some scenes she seemed to surpass all her previous works. She was a charmingly picturesque figure, and the sincerity and pathos of her acting were irresistible.

There was less variety in Mr. Taber's portrayal of Blind Angus, which, however, was both forcible and picturesque. The drama was beautifully and tastefully set. The Scottish songs and the skirling of the pipes were well appreciated.

Charles Edward	Bassett Roe
Lord Clanmorris	Dodson L. Mitchell
Cameron of Lochiel	Henry Doughty
Gordon MacLaren	H. A. Langdon
Marquis D'Eperon	Algernon Tassin
Angus	Robert Taber
MacDuff	Frederic Murphy
Duncan	G. A. Anson
Old Enoch	Hawley Francks
Malcolm	Edwin Howard
Joe	Alice Parks
Lady Clanmorris	Eugenia Woodward
Mary	Julia Marlowe
Jessie	K. Wilson

A DUOLOGUE BY ZANGWILL.

"Six Persons" Acted as Curtain Raiser at the Knickerbocker.

If Mr. Zangwill had to depend for his literary reputation upon such a bit as "Six Persons," which was seen at the Knickerbocker Theatre last evening for the first time in this country, he would probably have a name worth worrying about. To such as have read his sketches of Ghetto life, and his other short pieces full of sentiment and pathos, wit and repartee, the skit which he fathered and which Frederick Kerr and Mona K. Oram of John Hare's company appeared in, was in the nature of a shock. Perhaps it would read well in print—though that is very doubtful—but it certainly did not recite well, and either there was nothing in it to act well or else the two actors who appeared in it utterly failed to fathom its possibilities.

Mr. Zangwill's effort was to put in dramatic form this thought of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes: "Until a man can be found who knows himself * * * or who sees himself as others see him, there must be at least six persons engaged in every dialogue between two." He took an impetuous and impecunious young couple who, under the exhilarating and romantic influences of a dance and a chat in a moon-lit conservatory, had engaged themselves only to repent the following day of their rashness. An attempt was then made to show them as they actually are, as they think they are, and finally, as each thinks the other really is. The result was a silly school girl and a caddish lover, both characterless and uninteresting, who failed signally to do anything but represent their two silly selves, and who couldn't tell anything but that their engagement was a sorry mistake, principally because two such persons should never be allowed to marry.

The point of Dr Holmes's little remark was utterly lost, and the duologue was purposeless and pointless, save perhaps for the one remark which Mr. Zangwill seemed to think extremely clever, as his feminine character repeated it over and over, to the effect that I shall leave in his memory an aching void." There will be no aching void left among theatregoers when the manuscript of "Six Persons" is relegated to the dusty shelves of the prompter's library.

The only thing that evoked a laugh from actors or spectators was an incident for which Zangwill was in no way responsible. It was the appearance of the Knickerbocker Theatre's amiable and popular cat on the stage at an inopportune moment, when the duologists were engaged in a bit of conversational fencing to try and get out of the meshes of the engagement which was so burdensome to each, though even then of but a few hours' duration. The cat, which often thus appears in public, was chased away, and the duologue went on to its pointless end, which was a renewal of the engagement brought about for no apparent reason except to enable the pair to make up and kiss across the edge of an open door, a bit of theatricalism that is by no means new, as people who have seen Mr. Daly's company in "The Railroad of Love" will remember.

ALBERTI AT OLYMPIA.

The Baritone, Van Biene, and Others Appear in the Music Hall.

Signor Alberti, who was one of the baritones of the Mapleson operatic organization, appeared at the Olympia Music Hall last night and was well received. He sang the "Toreador" song from "Carmen" and other popular baritone solos in a full, rich voice, with much spirit.

De Bessel, who has a neat specialty of rapid and fairly artistic modeling in clay of busts of notable persons, proved entertaining, and Sato, a comic juggler, executed some new tricks in a manner that was a pleasant change from the conventional tricks of his kind.

Auguste Van Biene was warmly applauded for his rendering of the "Evening Star" romance from "Tannhäuser" and was compelled to respond to several encores. Others on a very entertaining bill included Phyllis Rankin, George Evans, George Fuller Golden, and the Pantzer brothers. "Silly's Dinner" proved amusing. The entertainment in the Winter Garden on the roof was as varied and interesting as usual.

DARKIES IN A CAKE WALK.

They Appear at Koster and Bial's—Marie Halton and Others.

A genuine cake-walk, performed by colored people, including the darkey comedians, Williams and Walker, who sang original songs cleverly, was one of the chief attractions at Koster & Bial's last night. The management contrived to secure eight good-looking darkey couples, whose native exuberance had not been polished off by long experience on the stage, and they threw into their movements all the spirit of the Southern cake-walk. The men, in full dress, bowed their backs, threw out their chests, and smiled blandly as they bent and stepped ahead and sideways in time with gaily-dressed and comely partners, who swayed and courtesied and smiled in the most beguiling manner as they tripped on their toes. The effect altogether was agreeable, and the spectators were greatly amused.

Marie Halton appeared in a clever musical sketch, entitled "Decreed," in which she introduced some original songs, which made a hit with the audience, who warmly applauded her. Otero appeared in Spanish dances, and an eccentric dancer called Sabaret was also well received. Others on an unusually interesting programme included the Kronemann brothers, the Marco twins, Tacianu, and the five Osranis.

CHARLES H. HOYT'S NEW FARCE.

"A Stranger in New York" Produced in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Feb. 15.—Charles Hoyt has built another farce on the plan of "A Trip to Chinatown." It was presented at the Star Theatre to-night under the name, "A Stranger in New York." Everything moves around the French ball, a theme which permits the introduction of "specialties" in all three of the acts, the scene of the first of which is laid in the Hoffman House, while that of the second and third is a private room at Madison Square Garden. The loss of a letter of introduction, its presentation by the finder, and a suspicious woman's search for her husband make the thread of the story. Harry Conor is the beneficiary of the letter of introduction. George Beane takes the opposite part, and Marie Jansen is the worldly girl who makes the plans for all. Mr. Hoyt has used again the artifice of the jealous rival who tells the young woman that the other man has wagered that he will tell her a risqué story. It is made the climax of the second act, with Miss Jansen holding a rope, from which a young man is dangling out a window after a lost wedding ring. In another scene Mr. Hoyt makes free with his own work, taking an idea from "A Runaway Colt."

There is a good situation in the third act, where the rightful holder of the letter of introduction is shut up between floors in an elevator, and learns that his wife is approaching the ballroom in search of him. Conor made a hit with a burlesque phrenological examination, and in singing "The Bowery Isn't What It Used to Be." Miss Jansen has a pretty song about the bashful maiden and the ball. The company is strongly arranged for singing and dancing with the Angeles sisters, John Hyams, Marie Millard, and Nellie Butler.

The performance was received with much favor, but Mr. Hoyt intends to strengthen the piece with more comic business for Mr. Conor, who seems at a disadvantage without the freedom which he was allowed in "A Trip to Chinatown."

Theatres and Music Halls.

—"The Woman in Black," a melodrama by H. Grattan Donnelly, is on view this week at the Grand Opera House. The scenes of the play are laid in New York City.

—"Lost, Strayed, or Stolen" is presented at the Montauk Theatre, Brooklyn, this week. The musical comedy, which is very amusing, is performed with some members of the original cast in a creditable manner.

—Two companies of farce players and specialists alternate this week in the theatre of Huber's Museum. A large assortment of living wonders, including a two-headed woman, are on view in the museum proper.

—A number of new and interesting views are shown in the cinematograph at the Eden Musée this week. In the Winter Garden the Kneisley orchestra repeat at the afternoon and evening concerts the music rendered at the Bradley Martin ball.

—"Sue," Bret Harte and T. Edgar Pemberton's play, is the attraction at the American Theatre this week. The play is presented with Annie Russell, Joseph Wheelock, Theodore Roberts, and Guy Standing in the cast.

—At the Murray Hill Theatre this week "A Boy Wanted" is the play. The piece, which is a mixture of variety and farce, is in three acts, and is full of songs and dances. Henry Clay Blaney and a capable company of specialty performers are in the cast.

—"In Gay New York," is the attraction this week at the Harlem Opera House. The entertainment, which has lost none of its popularity, is contributed to by Walter Jones and Lee Harrison, who introduce a specialty called "The Vaudeville," which is in the nature of a parody upon the continuous performance turns. Lucy Daly, David Warfield, William Richie, and Jeanette Bageard are also in the distribution.

—"The Littlest Girl," a one-act play, is presented by Robert Hilliard at Keith's Union Square Theatre this week. The piece was constructed by Mr. Hilliard out of a story by Richard Harding Davis, and is effectively staged. George W. Monroe appears in an "Aunt Bridget" monologue, Frank Blair and Edith Murilla present a farce called "Snowed In," and Payne Clark, an English opera tenor, appears in the "continuous" performance programme, which includes the biograph, the Everett trio of acrobats, the Westoh Sisters, and many others.

FOR ROBBING ROSE COGHLAN.

A "Super" Placed Under Arrest for Stealing Diamonds.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 15.—On Friday or Saturday of last week Rose Coghlan, the actress, who last week played in this city in "The Sporting Duchess," lost a valuable diamond and ruby horseshoe. The robbery was discovered by her on Saturday night as she was packing up her belongings to leave the city. The police were at once notified, and Detectives Donovan and Lang were placed upon the case.

They learned that a brooch answering the description of the missing one had been offered for sale, and also that it had been offered by Edward Kenny of 72 Market Street. They also ascertained that Kenny was employed in the theatre last week as a supernumerary, so this afternoon he was placed under arrest. He was remanded until to-morrow.

CLERGYMEN AT THE PLAY.

Over Five Hundred Ministers Attend the Garden Theatre.

Over five hundred clergymen of different denominations attended a special matinée performance of "Heartsease" at he Garden Theatre yesterday afternoon. The matinée, which was specially arranged by Charles Frohman, was a success, and the clergymen evinced their approval of the play by frequent applause.

Boxes were occupied by the Revs. Madison S. Peters, W. S. Rainsford, C. D. W. Bridgeman, A. C. Kimber, R. Heber Newton, F. de Sola Mendes, Aaron Peck, John C. Palmer, and Fathers Ducey, Murphy, Maguire, and others.

NEWS FROM THE OLD WORLD.

UNITED STATES SENATOR WOLCOTT HAS REACHED BERLIN.

He Has an Interview with German Bimetallists and a Dinner with Consul General de Kay.

BERLIN, Feb. 15.—United States Senator Wolcott of Colorado, who is making a tour of the Continent in the interests of bimetallism, has arrived here.

Senator Wolcott was called upon at his hotel in the course of the day by Dr. Arendt, Herr von Kardorff, and Count von Mirbach, the leading German bimetallists, with whom he held a protracted conference. This evening Mr. Wolcott was entertained at dinner by Mr. Charles De Kay, United States Consul General.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. BAYARD.

A Bust of Himself to be Presented to Him in London.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The Daily Chronicle to-morrow will say that the American residents of London will shortly present to United States Ambassador Bayard a bust of himself, the work of an American sculptor.

Another Liberal in the House.

GLASGOW, Feb. 15.—The election to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons for the Bridgeton Division of Glasgow, caused by the retirement of the Right Hon. Sir George O. Trevelyan, Liberal, was held today, and resulted in the return of Sir Charles Cameron, Liberal, by 4,506 votes, to 4,381 votes cast for Mr. Charles Scott Dickson, Solicitor General for Scotland, who stood in the Conservative interest. At the last election Sir George O. Trevelyan received a majority over the Conservative candidate of 442, and the Labor candidate polled 609 votes.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The Queen arrived at Windsor from Osborne House to-day.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The British steamer Mobile, Capt. Layland, from New York Feb. 1, for London, passed the Lizard this morning and signaled that she had lost sixty head of cattle and nine horses on the voyage.

"LE CID" AT THE OPERA.

Massenet's Work Sung a Second Time to a Small Audience.

The second performance in this city of Massenet's "Le Cid" was given at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. The small size of the audience was an additional illustration of the oft-illustrated fact that not beautiful gowns nor pretty scenery nor brilliant stage pictures will induce the public of this town to accept a work which is all outward show. The music of "Le Cid" does not make any deeper impression at a second hearing than at the first. The opera is not without its bits of engaging melody, and here and there are spasms of dramatic energy. But it is certainly not a great work, and it is not the kind of an opera that is popular in this city, where sentiment is valued beyond heroics.

The performance last evening did not differ in any essential feature from that of the first night. M. Jean de Reszke apparently enjoys singing Rodrigue, and he declaimed the recitative parts of the rôle with splendid vigor. He also made the best of his two opportunities for sentimental song. M. Edouard de Reszke repeated his noble singing of the music of Don Diegue, and M. Lassalle was again a dignified and interesting King as far as the composer would permit him to be. M. Plançon was admirable as the Count Gormas, and died like a hero.

Mme. Litvinne repeated her earnest performance of Chimene, and Mlle. de Vere was once more a gentle and inoffensive Infanta. The ballet did its work excellently, and as before the gentlemen who danced like whirling dervishes won a hearty encore. The orchestra did its work most powerfully, and Signor Mancinelli conducted with enthusiasm.

Lecture on Wind Instruments.

The first of a series of popular lectures arranged by Prof. E. A. MacDowell of Columbia University, who has charge of the new department of music, was given in Chamber Music Hall, Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue yesterday afternoon. Prof. W. Adams Brown of the Union Theological Seminary gave an illustrated talk on "The Evolution of the Wind Instrument." Prof. Brown's mother gave to the Metropolitan Museum of Art a fine collection of primitive musical contrivances, comprising its collection.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—T. Hadaway has replaced Robert Shepherd in the rôle of Isidore, a waiter, in "The Magistrate," at Daly's Theatre.

—Emile Durer sails for Italy Feb. 20 to arrange, as he now says, for "next season's tour of Mascagne and Leoncavallo."

—De Wolf Hopper will take advantage of Washington's Birthday by opening his season at the Broadway Theatre with a matinée performance of "El Capitan."

—Auguste Van Biene, the violoncellist, will give a complimentary recital to the members of the theatrical and musical professions at the Waldorf Hotel Feb. 25.

—Vernona Jarbeau will appear in one of the leading rôles of a new production, called "Little Miss Chicago." It will be presented at the new Gayety Theatre in Chicago.

—It is announced that Dan Leno, the well-known English comedian, will shortly appear at the Olympia Music Hall. In London music halls Leno is quite a celebrity.

—The production of "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," by Minnie Maddern Fiske, at the Fifth Avenue Theatre has been postponed until March 2, instead of March 1, as previously announced.

—John Hare was entertained at supper at the Lamb's Club Saturday night. "Shepherd" Clay Greene presided, and successfully herded a large gathering, which indulged in the usual gambols of that exclusive fold.

—May Irwin took her entire company for a sleigh-ride after the performance at the Bijou Theatre Saturday night. The party drove through the Park to McGowan's Pass Tavern, where they were entertained at supper by Miss Irwin.

—Rich and Harris have nearly completed the cast of the "Widow Jones," in which Flora Irwin is to appear next season. Yesterday arrangements were completed with John G. Sparks, Frank W. Kendrick, Annie Yeamans, Freda Depew, and Georgie Lawrence.

—The Hayman & Frohman Syndicate secured yesterday control of the National Theatre and Academy of Music in Washington. This gives the syndicate control of all the first-class theatres in that city, the others having been in their list of theatres ever since the formation of the syndicate.

—The management of Koster & Bial's will shortly announce the production of a new burlesque in their music hall. It is said that the popular success which has attended the musical comedy sketches introduced by Miss Marie Halton in that house has induced the management to introduce the innovation.

—Oscar Hammerstein yesterday sold the lease of the Columbus Theatre to his son, Harry Hammerstein, and Jack Kahn. The lease has six years yet to run. The consideration is not stated. Hammerstein and Kahn took possession of the theatre yesterday, and will conduct it on the present lines as a combination house, playing all the leading popular companies.

—This week closes the sale of subscription seats for the entire season of grand opera in German by the Damrosch Opera Company. The programme for the four weeks is of such unusual interest that a larger portion of the house is being sold for the entire season than is usually the case. The sale of single tickets for the same night each week, or for the four matinées, begins Feb. 22. The sale for single performances for the first week will begin March 1. The parterre boxes, being owned by the stockholders, will present practically the same appearance as they have done all Winter. Many of the grand tier boxes are also being re-engaged by their present occupants.

ICE CARNIVAL OF ST. VALENTINE

FANCY COSTUME ENTERTAINMENT AT CLERMONT RINK.

Brooklyn Society Sees a Hockey Match, Sleigh and Snowshoe Races, and a Military Tournament.

The ice carnival of St. Valentine, a fancy-costume affair, very prettily presented, entertained a large gathering of Brooklyn fashionable society in the Clermont Skating Rink last evening. The carnival was held for the benefit of the Brooklyn Nursery and Infants' Hospital. A beautiful arrangement of electric lights of various colors and fine music added their charms.

St. Valentine was impersonated by B. H. Meagher, the champion fancy skater of the world, who sat on his throne while the throng enjoyed the pastime of gliding over the ice. The programme included a hockey match, played to music; a Russian sleigh race, a snowshoe race, an up-to-date military tournament—America vs. Spain—and fancy skating. Altogether, the programme was a most interesting one.

Some of the members of the Skating Club who participated in the events were Carroll J. Post, Jr., C. Herbert Henshaw, C. D. Smithers, Frederick B. Studwell, Wyllys Terry, Augustus Walbridge, Donald Geddes, Lathrop C. Harper, Grant Notman, Allan Pinkerton, Charles E. Robertson, Frank D. Tuttle, Howard W. Vernon, Philip Buxton, William Beard, David Gregg, Jr., Albert R. Fish, George S. Goodrich, James H. Mairs, Thomas S. Perkins, Herbert L. Pratt, John C. Thompson, Paul E. Vernon, William A. Taylor, Dr. W. B. Brinsmade, and William V. Hester.

The patronesses were Mrs. William V. Hester, Mrs. Homer A. Lattin, Mrs. John Notman, Mrs. Chester I. Richards, Mrs. George P. Tangeman, and Mrs. William A. Taylor.

Among the spectators were Mr. and Mrs. John F. Dingee, Miss Florence Gibb, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Bedford, Mrs. J. B. Bowden, Miss Bowden, Dr. John Beadle, Miss Christine Minton, the Misses Merrill, George J. Morgan, John D. Chapman, Miss Amelia Bowers, George S. Goodrich, J. Franklin McCann, Miss E. B. Richardson, Mrs. Frank Reynolds, A. L. Randall, Gilbert M. Smith, Mrs. C. E. Slocum, Miss Seaman, J. F. Talmage, Jr., C. H. Tangeman, Mrs. Sturges Coffin, Miss Coffin, Mrs. Alexander Cameron, Miss Cameron, Mrs. W. B. Carhart, Miss Adelaide Chauncey, Miss Alice Driggs, the Misses Ainurall, Graham F. Blandy, Mr. and Mrs. William Beard, Robert W. Brownson, Miss Lena Brownson, Walter S. Benedict, Elliott Bigelow, Jr., Mrs. Elliott Burris, the Misses Burris, Frank Gibb, Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Graef, and the Misses Graef.

The Misses Giberson, Mrs. I. Giberson, Miss C. F. Knowlton, Mrs. Homer A. Lattin, Mrs. E. B. Arkenburgh, Mrs. James Cassidy, J. P. Harper, William V. Hester, Mrs. William V. Hester, Miss Isabella Harper, G. H. Henshaw, Miss Sadie Williams, Miss Frances Wallace, Howard F. Whitney, Mrs. W. H. H. Austin, Miss Brown, Miss Louise Howard, J. H. Walters, Harvey O. Young, Miss P. C. Bulger, E. B. Jourdan, Miss J. H. Ainslie, H. S. Wood, James Watt, Miss C. F. Knowlton, Miss E. Whitney, and William Harlan Page.

AT A CHARTER PRESENTATION.

Received by Knickerbocker Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution.

At a meeting of the Knickerbocker Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution yesterday afternoon in the state apartments of the Waldorf, the Chapter charter was formally presented.

This was the first public meeting of the chapter, which was organized Jan. 25 at the residence of Mrs. Richard Henry Greene.

About seventy-five members and guests attended the presentation ceremonies. After prayer by the Chaplain, Mrs. P. L. Boucher, the charter was presented by State Regent Mrs. Forsyth, and was received by Regent Mrs. Greene for the chapter. Later songs of a patriotic character were sung. Mrs. Greene and Vice Regent Mrs. Frederick Hasbrouck were appointed to represent the chapter at the National Continental Congress at Washington, which will meet Monday, Feb. 22.

Among those present yesterday were Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. Wyncoop, Mrs. C. N. Bovee, Mrs. William A. Copp, Mrs. Frederick Butterfield, Mrs. Ira Bliss Stewart, Mrs. Horace P. Gates, the Misses Falconer, Mrs. J. S. Spencer, Mrs. Robert C. Brown, Miss Brown, Mrs. Ralph T. Baldwin, Miss Ada Cox, Miss Brackett, Miss A. S. Brackett, Miss Kingman, Mrs. William Kingman, Miss B. S. Riblet, Miss M. Riblet, Miss Hasbrouck, Mrs. Charles Peck, Mrs. Herman Baetjer, Mrs. H. L. Munson, Miss Anna Perrin, Miss Alice M. Hart, Miss A. F. Holland, Mrs. James A. Blanchard, and Mrs. Marcellus Hartley.

Gave Two Plays for Charity.

The Young People's Association of Holy Trinity Church, One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and Lenox Avenue, gave a theatrical entertainment last evening at the Harlem Opera House Music Hall, in West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. The association was organized about seven years ago for charitable purposes. The entertainment last evening was a success socially and financially, there being about 600 persons present. Jerome K. Jerome's drama, in one act, "Sunset," and "My Lord in Livery," a farce in one act, by S. T. Smith, were produced by the members of the association. Those who took part were Miss Noble, Miss M. Ricketts, Miss Kittle, Arthur L. Buckhout, Walter Boxor, Dr. H. B. Henson, George Corey, Louis H. Hallen, Dr. C. A. Clinton, Miss Martha Meier, Master Mason Day, Mrs. W. H. Stewart, and Miss Meier.

Kindergarten Association Benefit.

The benefit of the New York Kindergarten Association, which will be given at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon in the hall of the Mendelssohn Glee Club, 113 West Fortieth Street, promises to be a great success. An attraction will be the original monologues of Miss Beatrice Hereford, who makes her first appearance in New York after a trip abroad. David Bispham will sing some old English songs, and among the other artists will be Miss Marguerite Hall, Miss Geraldine Morgan, Paul Morgan, and Ernest Schelling. At the conclusion of the programme tea will be served and an informal reception will be held. Tickets may be had of Mrs. H. P. Dimock, Mrs. George C. Riggs, Mrs. Charles B. Foote, and Mrs. Charles H. Royce.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Lord—Louderback.

The marriage of Marion Irene, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Anderson Louderback, to Arthur Power Lord of New York was celebrated Feb. 8 at the American Church, Avenue de l'Alma, Paris, at 12 o'clock. The vicar of Ashton-on-the-Mersey officiated, assisted by the Rev. J. B. Morgan. The best man was Arthur Cleveland Nash of Geneva, N. Y. The bridesmaids were Miss Camilli Gross of San Francisco and Miss Blanche McGorully of Ohio. The ushers were Robert Davis Farquhar, Ferdinand Pinney Earle, Jr., of New York City, F. Peixotto of Mexico, and Randolph Bolles of New York City. The presents were numerous and beautiful. A reception was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Louderback, and was attended by a large number of friends.

Guggenheimer—Levine.

The marriage of Miss R. Ethel Levine, daughter of Julius Levine of 340 West Eighty-eighth Street, to Alfred S. Guggenheimer of Chicago took place at 6 o'clock last evening at Delmonico's. The Rev. M. H. Harris of Temple Israel of Harlem performed the ceremony. Afterward there was a reception and supper, followed by dancing.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART

Present Officers Re-elected at Yesterday's Meeting.

The Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art met yesterday in the offices in the museum building.

President Marquand was too ill to attend, and Second Vice President Daniel Huntington occupied the chair.

Samuel P. Avery, Heber R. Bishop, and John S. Kennedy were chosen Trustees for a term of seven years. The present officers of the corporation were re-elected: President—Henry G. Marquand; Vice Presidents—F. W. Rhinelander and Daniel Huntington; Treasurer—Hiram Hitchcock; Secretary—Louis P. Di Cesnola; Honorary Librarian—William L. Andrews.

The Auditing Committee is John Crosby Brown, John Bigelow, and Rutherford Stuyvesant. Members of the Executive Committee are Cornelius Vanderbilt, William E. Dodge, William L. Andrews, Salem H. Wales, Darius O. Mills, Samuel P. Avery, James A. Garland, Charles Stewart Smith; and Henry G. Marquand, F. W. Rhinelander, Daniel Huntington, Hiram Hitchcock, and Louis P. Di Cesnola, ex officio.

In the annual report the fact is emphasized that the city contributes only about two-thirds of the amount necessary to meet the current expenses. The $44,000 that the Trustees have to contribute annually, they agree, should be spent in making purchases of works of art.

The total number of visitors to the museum last year was 503,316, a decrease from the figures of 1895 of 23,172.

The library had 221 volumes added to it by purchase and 232 by donation last year.

Dinner to President McCall.

President John A. McCall of the New York Life Insurance Company was entertained at dinner at the Metropolitan Club last night by the Trustees and President McCall's associates in the management of the company. The dinner was given to celebrate Mr. McCall's fifth anniversary as the company's President.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Gouverneur Morris.

Gouverneur Morris died yesterday morning of pneumonia at the New York Hospital. He had been complaining for about a week, but visited the office of Town Topics Saturday. It was then seen that he was suffering, and Sunday Col. Mann of that paper had him removed to the New York Hospital. It was there discovered that he had been suffering from pneumonia for a week.

There were until recently two men named Gouverneur Morris known in New York society and club circles, and it is somewhat singular that both these men, who were directly descended from the original Gouverneur Morris, should have died within a year. Although closely related, they were very dissimilar in appearance and character. Gouverneur Morris, the younger, who died last Winter, was a man of about forty-two, six feet tall, with very pronounced features. He was for many years a prominent member of the St. Nicholas Club, and was popular with a large circle of acquaintances and friends. He died a bachelor.

The Gouverneur Morris who died yesterday morning was about seventy years old, of medium height and very slight build, and wore a light yellow beard. He married Miss Henrietta Baldwin, who, with a daughter, Miss Henrietta Fairfax Morris, and a son, Gouverneur Morris, Jr., who is a student at Yale, survive him. Mrs. Morris and her daughter are in Paris. Mr. and Mrs. Morris have not lived together in some years, but were not divorced. He occupied bachelor lodgings and supported himself by his pen.

He was an easy, graceful, and versatile writer, who was possessed of a remarkable fund of information on all genealogical and historical topics, particularly those connected with the City of New York. He was yachting editor and assistant dramatic and literary critic of Town Topics for ten years. He was well informed on naval matters and wrote much on that subject. Some years ago he deeded his interest in his large inheritance to his wife and children, and thereafter supported himself entirely by his writings. A man of marked peculiarities and some failings, he was much esteemed by those who knew him best.

W. Creighton Lee.

W. Creighton Lee, formerly a prominent leather merchant in this city, died suddenly yesterday at Hot Springs, N. C. Mr. Lee had the grip last September, and was seriously ill for some time. When he became convalescent he went to Hot Springs and seemed to be recovering his strength. He caught a fresh cold a few days ago, and death was caused by heart failure.

Mr. Lee was sixty-six years old, and was born in this city. He was one of the sons of Gideon Lee, who was the last Mayor in this city to hold office by appointment. This was in 1833. The elder Mr. Lee was a pioneer in the leather business, and, when he died, before the war, W. Creighton Lee took charge of the business at 22 and 24 Ferry Street and conducted it successfully for many years. He built extensive tanneries in Pennsylvania, and was known as one of the leading leather merchants in this country until he sold his business to the United States Leather Company in 1893. He then retired and lived most of the time at his country place—Montrose—at Mountain Station, on Orange Mountain. He lived at times also in Brooklyn.

W. Creighton Lee was a member of a number of the smaller social organizations, among them the North Woods Club, the Twilight Club, and the Essex County Country Club. He was a member of the Reform Club and the Century Club. He was greatly interested in literature.

Three sons and two daughters survive him. W. Creighton Lee, Jr., and Arthur K. Lee were with him at the time of his death. Charles H. Lee is in business at 26 and 28 Water Street. Mrs. E. D. Page and Mrs. Carey, the daughters, are now traveling in Europe. The funeral arrangements have not been made, but it is probable that the body will be brought to this city.

Henry T. Cheever.

The Rev. Dr. Henry T. Cheever, who died at Worcester, Mass., Saturday, was well known not only as a clergyman and a prominent anti-slavery agitator—having been Secretary and agent for the Church Anti-Slavery Society from 1859 to the close of the war—but also as a traveler and a writer, particularly as a writer of sea stories.

He was born in Hallowell, Me., Feb. 6, 1814, and in 1834 was graduated from Bowdoin College. After a year of travel in Spain and France he returned to Bangor, Me., to study theology. He finished his course in 1840 and subsequently made voyages to the South Seas, visiting the Sandwich Islands, at that period so little known that they were deemed worthy of attention by the United States Exploring Expedition of 1838-41. During his voyages Dr. Cheever was correspondent of The New York Evangelist, and after his return was associate editor of that paper. He wrote a large number of books. Among those which have been most popular are "The Whale and His Captors," "The Island World of the Pacific," "Life in the Sandwich Islands," "Short Yarns for Long Voyages," and the autobiography and memorials of Capt. Obediah Congat. Dr. Cheever wrote, besides sea stories, several biographies, among them one of his father, Nathaniel Cheever, M. D., to which his brother, George Cheever, also a well-known writer, contributed the preface, and another of the Rev. Walter Colton, United States Navy.

John Berry.

John Berry, the merchant, died yesterday at his home, 150 South Eighth Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y. He had been ill for some time.

John Berry was born in Ireland in 1836, and was a schoolmate of W. Bourke Cockran. In 1851 young Berry came to New York and entered business life as a reporter. From 1853 until 1861 he was identified with A. T. Stewart in a confidential capacity. In 1861, after he had severed his connection with A. T. Stewart, he opened a dry goods store in Mount Vernon, which he continued with unvaried success up to the time of his death.

Mr. Berry was a Democrat and was prominent in politics. He was Treasurer of the Village of Mount Vernon from 1872 until 1892. He was elected Supervisor of Eastchester in 1890, and was elected to the State Assembly from the Second District of Westchester County in the Fall of 1893.

Mrs. Berry died one year ago. They had no children. His estate is estimated at $500,000.

Dr. Ralphe E. Swinburne.

Dr. Ralphe Erskine Swinburne, one of Harlem's best-known physicians, died at his home, 123 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, Sunday morning from liver complaint. Six hours previous to her husband's death Mrs. Swinburne gave birth to a daughter.

Dr. Swinburne was born at Rouse's Point, Clinton County, this State, in December, 1853. He was a nephew of the late Dr. John Swinburne of Albany, after whom Swinburne Island was named. He came to this city in 1874, was graduated from Bellevue Medical College in 1877, and began general practice in Fordham. In 1879 he went to Harlem and devoted his time to diseases of the eye, ear, throat, and nose. In 1881 he founded the Harlem Eye, Ear, and Throat Infirmary, of which he had since been surgeon. He was also consulting ophthalmologist of the J. Hood Wright Hospital. He was a member of the Academy of Medicine, of the County Medical Society, and of the Harlem Medical Society.

Mrs. Caroline E. Larremore.

Mrs. Caroline E. Larremore died in this city yesterday. She had been an invalid for several years, and had spent much of her time in Florida and other parts of the South. Mrs. Larremore was the widow of Richard L. Larremore, who retired from the bench in 1890. He had been a member of the Court of Common Pleas in the city for twenty years, and when he retired was Chief Justice. He died in 1893. Mrs. Larremore was a daughter of Joseph Livermore. She was born in Massachusetts. Her only son, Wilbur Larremore, editor of The New York Law Journal, who has an office in the Mutual Life Building, survives her. The funeral services will be held Thursday, at noon, in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church. Dr. Charles L. Thompson will officiate. Interment will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

John Cooper Van Tassell.

John Cooper Van Tassell, the oldest resident of the town of Greenburg, N. Y., died on Saturday, aged ninety-five, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Isaac Weeks, near Sleepy Hollow, at which place he was born. His father, William C. Van Tassell, fought in the war of 1812, and his grandfather fought in the Revolution. Mr. Van Tassell was not a soldier, but in the war of 1860-65 seven of his eight sons took part. They all returned, one of them minus an arm, and they are now all prominent business men of Westchester County. Mr. Van Tassell was married in 1830 to Anna Brown of Somers. They had thirteen children, eight sons and five daughters. Three of the daughters survive. The funeral will take place to-morrow.

Effingham L. Johnson.

Word has been received in this city of the death of Effingham L. Johnson, at Cannes, France, Feb. 13. Mr. Johnson was well known here. He was a son of the late Bradish Johnson, who was a Louisiana sugar planter and a merchant in this city, and whose town house was that formerly occupied by the Lotos Club, and is now occupied by the Scribner Publishing House. E. L. Johnson inherited a large fortune both from his father and mother. He spent many of his early years in Louisiana, and then lived in this city for a time. He had been living abroad for some years. He married Miss Amy Rowan Scott, and his widow survives him. He was a member of the Union Club.

Obituary Notes.

—George H. Sherman, President of the National Bank and Loan Company of Watertown, N. Y., died Sunday, aged sixty-three. He had been prominently identified with the financial institutions of Watertown for thirty-five years.

—Peter Barbey, brewer, of Reading Penn., died yesterday, aged sixty-eight years. He was born in Dierbach, Bavaria, in 1829, and came to American in 1854, settling in Philadelphia. In 1860 he started his brewery in Reading, and amassed a large fortune.

—John Hogan, a war veteran, died in St. Peter's Hospital, in Brooklyn, Sunday, at the age of seventy-four. In 1841, at the age of thirty-three, Mr. Hogan enlisted and became a member of Company E, Third Artillery, commanded by Capt. Braxton Bragg. At that time Gen. William T. Sherman was a Lieutenant in the same regiment. Mr. Hogan served in the Mexican and Indian wars. A son and daughter survive. The funeral will take place to-day from 390 Bridge Street, and a requiem mass will be celebrated later at the Church

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York,
State and James Streets, Albany.

ZIMMERMANN & FORSHAY,
9 WALL ST., NEW YORK CITY,
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
HIGH GRADE
Investment Securities.
Listed and Unlisted Stocks bought and sold on commission or carried on margin.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
87 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK STOCKS.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of
FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. BONDS AND OF THE CAPITAL STOCK
OF
THE METROPOLITAN WEST SIDE ELEVATED RAILROAD COMPANY (of Chicago.)

At the request of the holders of a large amount of the above securities, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the protection of their interests and to prepare a plan of reorganization. Holders of Bonds and Stock are requested to deposit their holdings with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, under an agreement dated January 30, 1897. Negotiable certificates of the Trust Company will be issued for the deposited securities.

Copies of the Agreement can be had at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY on and after Tuesday, February 2, 1897.

Dated New York, January 30, 1897.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
SAMUEL THORNE,
} Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.

J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street.

New York, February 8, 1897.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Kansas Pacific Consolidated First Mortgage Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the holders of certificates issued by the undersigned pursuant to the Bondholders' Agreement dated March 20, 1895, will be held at No. 33 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Floor 4, on WEDNESDAY, THE 24TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1897, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, to vote upon a proposition of the Union Pacific Reorganization offering to the Consolidated 6 Per Cent. Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company 50 per cent. in New 4 Per Cent. Bonds and 110 per cent. in Preferred Stock of the new corporation, in place of 80 per cent. in such bonds and 50 per cent. in Preferred Stock, and a provision for the defaulted interest in new Preferred Stock heretofore offered to said Bondholders and accepted by them, such former offer being practically withdrawn.

Such meeting is called pursuant to the provisions of said Bondholders' Agreement, and a determination in regard thereto by a majority in interest of those present or represented at the meeting will be binding.

FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Chairman,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
THOMAS DENNY,
OLIVER AMES, Boston, Mass.,
GEORGE E. LEIGHTON, St. Louis, Mo.,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
COMMITTEE.
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, Secretary.
STRONG & CADWALADER, Counsel.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
Wheeling & Lake Erie Extension and Improvement Bonds,
DUE 1930.

Until further notice, the undersigned will receive, as depositaries, the above-mentioned bonds, with all unmatured coupons attached, on the terms of an agreement, copies of which may be seen at our office, for the purpose of protecting the interests of the bondholders.

Under this agreement, the undersigned will purchase, at their face value, the coupons, due February 1st, of the bonds deposited with them, in case they shall not be paid by the Receivers. Proper receipts will be issued for the deposited bonds.

Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO. of London will receive the deposit of bonds in London.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
59 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market fairly active, early weakness followed by a sharp rally. Money on call 1½ to 2 per cent.

London quotations for American stocks came lower yesterday morning, and the market in Wall Street opened responsively weak. Practically every stock dealt in went down. The stocks most conspicuous lost most. In every quarter activity was attended by declines. Sugar Trust broke down to about 110, and all the other trusts went off even more rapidly. Leather preferred and Tobacco Trust stocks were especially weak.

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Evidences of long stock being sold seemed plainly discernible. This was the case in every one of the industrial stocks. Commission houses were for the first time in many days showing live interest in the market, apparently having stop orders to watch. Some such orders probably were reached, for in spots the market seemed to reflect such transactions.

***

The Lexow trust investigation was much under discussion, and bulletins from the committee room were read with avidity by speculators, who were basing stock market interests on what was coming out, or what they expected to come out, through this legislative inquiry.

***

During the afternoon there came cable news indicating a favorable turn in the foreign situation, dispatches from London and Berlin suggesting that after all Greece was not to be permitted to get into a snarl with Turkey. This, oddly enough, was of sufficient consequence to influence the market's course, and forthwith the shorts in the market began fairly to tumble over one another to cover outstanding contracts. The result was a smart rally throughout the whole list, leaving the net changes for the day irregularly distributed. Few of the declines of the earlier part of the day remained more than fractional.

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One stock that failed to share in this rallying tendency was Manhattan. It closed at nearly the lowest point of the day, losing more than a whole point. An officer of the company is authority for the statement that there is a disagreement among the Board of Directors as to what the next dividend shall be. Sales of the stock yesterday were on a scale larger than has been recorded for some time.

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In to-day's market the influences that count will be such as may have developed since the close of yesterday's business day on the Stock Exchange. The short interest has been largely reduced. Both bulls and bears went home last evening much mixed as to what might develop to affect the market over night.

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Government bonds were firm. The 4s, 1907, advanced ¼, and the coupons ⅛. There were sales of $101,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 112@111¾; 5,000 do, coupon, at 113, seller, 7 flat; $15,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 122½, and $15,000 5s, coupon, at 113⅝.

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In State bonds, $2,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 62⅝.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Sug. Refs.	⅞	St. P., M. & M.	2
Am. Sug. R. pf.	½	St. P. & O.	¾
Am. Tobacco	½	Tenn. C. & I.	⅝
Ill. Steel Co.	2	U. S. Rubber	⅝
Met. Traction	2	U. S. Rubber pf.	1

STOCKS DECLINED.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	1⅝	Nat. Lead	¼
Col. F. & I.	1½	Standard R. & T.	⅞
Erie 1st pf.	1¼	West. U. Tel.	½
Manhattan	1¼		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

C. & E. Ill. gen.	1	St. P., M. & M. 1st	
Ellz., L. & B. S. 5s.	1½	M. C. 6s.	1½
Rock I. deb. 5s.	1⅛		

There were no declines.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for thirty days, 2½ per cent. for sixty days to four months, 3 per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $79,505,066; balances, $5,049,648; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $855,075.

Money on call in London 1¼@1½ per cent. Discount rates in open market, 1⅞@1 15-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange very firm. Posted rates, unchanged at 4.85½ for sixty days and ½c higher, at $4.88, for demand. Actual rates were $4.84¾@$4.85 for sixty-day bills, $4.87@$4.87¼ for demand, $4.87@$4.87½ for cable transfers, and $4.84½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.16⅞ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅞@95 and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—40c discount. Boston—Par. San Francisco—Sight, 25c premium; telegraphic, 27½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛o premium. St. Louis—25c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American srares were weak in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 50¼. Declined—Erie first preferred, ½, to 34½; St. Paul, ⅝, to 76⅜; Erie, ¼, to 14¾, and Reading, ¼, to 12½. Canadian Pacific sold at 55½; Illinois Central at 94¼, New York Central at 94½, and Atchison at 14½. British consols declined ⅛ to 111 15-16, for money and 7-16, to 112, for the account. The Bank of England gained on balance £8,000. In Paris rentes sold at 102f 5c, and exchange on London at 25f 19c.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 64⅝@65. Sales of 10,000 ounces at 64¾c.

Commercial price of bar silver, 64⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 50¾c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 476,079.53 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 29 11-16d per ounce.

Following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, compared with the last four years:

Imports of gold from Jan. 1 to date	$337,042
Exports in the same period	254,671
Net imports	82,371
Net imports, 1896	66,074
Net exports, 1895	25,800,022
Net exports, 1894	2,079,320
Net exports, 1893	20,682,810

***

On the Stock Exchange 100 shares of Standard Consolidated sold at 1.68. On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Brunswick sold at 15; 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 2.10; 1,200 Cripple Creek Consolidated at 12; 500 Creede and Cripple Creek at .06; 500 Croesus at .02; 200 Ophir at .90; 100 Portland at 1.10, and 200 Pharmacist at .13.

IS ACTION TO FOLLOW TALK?

Mr. Russell Sage's recent bearish views on the stock market are, it is now reported, being supplemented by action on his part in some of the big corporations with which he is identified. In one of these (the Manhattan Elevated Company) Mr. Sage is said to believe that there should be a change in dividend policy. His friends say that Mr. Sage believes that paying 4 per cent. which is earned will meet with the approval of security holders better than paying higher dividends which have to be eked out by drafts upon the company's surplus.

In view of such current reports, there is especial interest in the balance sheet of the Manhattan Company as made up from the report just presented to the New York Railroad Commissioners, covering the last quarter of 1896. The following were the balance sheet's items at the close of last December, compared with corresponding periods for the two years previous:

ASSETS.

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Cost of road, &c.	$58,397,081	$57,323,691	$55,332,240
Cost of leases	14,014,000	14,014,000	14,014,000
Other investm'ts.	.....	2,558,895	2,389,066
Supplies	257,135	247,814	247,071
Due agents	18	17	12,073
Due others	16,870	8,452	.....
Due co. & indiv.	18,547	30,316	118,160
Cash on hand	62,717	144,230	106,781
Loans on call	140,000	140,000	360,000
J. Gould sureties	300,000	300,000	300,000
Sundries	504,770	215,078	48,347
Trust redemption bonds	89,573	6,840,545	.....
Total	$76,370,192	$81,823,041	$72,904,777

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$30,000,000	$30,000,000	$30,000,000
Funded debt	39,546,000	45,285,000	36,089,000
Loans and bills payable	774,000	.....	.....
Interest due and accrued	354,481	514,197	176,853
Dividend unpaid.	32,870	71,361	18,865
Due for wages	944,499	470,346	446,029
Due companies and individuals	79,962	74,857	56,233
Convert bonds	52,035	54,035	77,035
New 4 p. c. bonds, special	300,000	300,000	300,000
Sundries	4,497	15,227	49,774
Taxes on litigation	.....	285,035	283,092
Profit and loss, surplus	4,282,348	4,816,982	5,407,896
Total	$76,370,192	$81,823,041	$72,904,777

It will be noticed that there are within the range of the three years of 1896, 1895, and 1894 material variations in both asset and liability accounts. The mysterious asset entry of "sundries" shows a gain of over $450,000 since 1894, while "cost of road, &c.," has jumped about $1,000,000 in the last twelve months and $3,000,000 within a couple of years. People who ride on the Manhattan road and who are in any way apprised of its apparent physical condition must be very much perplexed in trying to figure out just how the Manhattan Company's "road, &c.," has so mightily increased. Probably the gain is hidden somewhere in the "&c."

On the liability side of the balance sheet the funded debt is $3,000,000 more than it was two years ago. It is less, however, than it was twelve months ago, though only nominally so, for the reason that in the treasury at that time the company carried about $7,000,000 trust redemption bonds, which are no longer there. The profit and loss surplus is over $500,000 less than it was a year ago, and considerably more than $1,000,000 less than two years ago.

CHICAGO'S GAS WAR.

The following information, which will surprise Wall Street, is from The Chicago Journal:

"Statement is made by prominent gas men that no effort is likely to be made looking toward the consolidation of the various companies through the Legislature, but will make another fight for reorganization through the courts. The present Legislature is considered altogether too hungry to try any ventures in its care, and the gas companies have had experiences in the past and know what a costly affair it will be to force or rather secure any consolidation bill from the solons now assembled in the State Capitol."

It has been generally expected in Wall Street for some time past that with the retirement of Attorney General Maloney of Illinois, and with the seating of the new Legislature, the efforts to consolidate the various gas companies of Chicago would take on new life, and the matter pushed ahead with all possible speed. Interests connected with the Chicago Gas Company have many times been quoted as predicting a settlement of all the dissensions between the warring companies of Chicago as soon as such barriers as Mr. Maloney and Gov. Altgeld should be removed. The statement that there is now no likelihood of action by the Legislature, and that the reorganization fight is to be gone all over again in the courts, coming on top of this, will be both a surprise and a disappointment.

It is evident that new trouble is brewing in gas circles in Chicago. The war between the old companies and their new competitor, the Ogden Gas Company, seems to be growing fiercer. Regarding the Ogden Company's activity, The Chicago Times-Herald says:

"The lively warfare on the north side between the Ogden Gas Company and the gas trust is evidence of the character of the Ogden Company. Announcement was made about two months ago that the security holders in the Chicago Gas Company should face the fact that the Ogden Company was in the field to manufacture gas and not as a sandbag, as was supposed, and perhaps rightly, at the time the franchise was granted. Since that time, however, the company has quietly proceeded in a businesslike way. It has an advantage with consumers in that it sells gas at 90 cents per 1,000, against $1 per 1,000 by the old companies. The Ogden people say they are putting in between forty and fifty metres per day. Some days they put in fifty, while the old companies take away ten."

Also referring to the Chicago gas war, The Tribune of that city says:

"The fight between the Ogden Gas Company and the Chicago Gaslight and Coke Company has been on for some time, but it is only recently any feeling has been shown in the contest. In answer to the statements made by the agents of the Chicago Gaslight and Coke Company circulars have been sent to gas consumers by officials of the Ogden Company which are not only plain spoken but interesting. Roger Sullivan, who is the Secretary of the Western Republic Construction Company, which had the contract for the building of the Ogden Gas Company's plant, and which operates the gas company, and will continue to do so until the contract is completed, said yesterday the gas trust had systematically and maliciously attacked the Ogden Company, but that the Ogden Company would not be run from its field by the trust. He said the company was supplying 1,500 consumers, and that new metres were being put in at the rate of fifty a day."

HELPING STATESMANSHIP ALONG.

It was reported yesterday in Wall Street that a memorandum had been prepared for Senator Lexow calling attention to efforts which outsiders allege are being made by the Leather Trust to corner hides. The trust is charged with paying advanced prices for hides while marketing product at reductions—tactics which are protested against on the ground that they are intended to restrict the trade of competitors, the Leather Trust, incidentally, being willing to take heavy losses in order to clear the field of competition. Subpoenas were yesterday served upon officers of the trust.

"LAST YEAR'S BIRD'S NEST."

Mr. Stephen Little, the expert accountant whose disclosures in Atchison and elsewhere have made him one of the most interesting personalities known to Wall Street, seems to be getting himself disliked in some quarters. Hear this breezy bit of suggestion from the current number of The Railway Age:

"Long Island is attracting about as much attention in railway and financial circles just at present as anything. And there are various picturesque features about it which entitle it to some attention—Mr. Corbin's death; the selection of a comparatively new man like W. H. Baldwin to take charge; the unsuspected state of financial affairs which he found when he began to investigate; the tremendous syndicate which has now taken hold (and what a syndicate it is!) and, finally, the immense and comprehensive plan for the regeneration of the system, so as to put it where it ought to be with terminals in down-town New York. All these things necessarily have attracted attention, but the thing in connection with it which interests one most is the zeal and success with which Mr. Stephen Little is making himself disliked.

"The chief trouble with Mr. Little seems to be that he talks too much. Whether or not he intentionally gives to reporters, with a view to their publication, all the things which appear in print, it is certain that things do get into the daily papers in connection with properties which Mr. Little is examining which, it would seem, ought not to get there. Moreover, they get into the papers with a coloring and a point of view which some people declare to be peculiarly Mr. Little's own. Perhaps he does not directly give them to the press; but the question is whether it is not his fault that they are not kept out.

"It would seem that Mr. Little considers his mission in life to be a purely destructive one. When he is employed to examine the books of a corporation he appears to think that his instructions are to find a sensation. In the case of Long Island there was no sensation to find. What there was had already been found. What Mr. Little was engaged to do was to see if 2 and 2 made 4. They did. Mr. Baldwin and some others already knew that they did; but when Mr. Little found that they did also, the fact was sprung in the daily papers as a sensation. And it made those who were already familiar with the contents of the last year's bird's nest tired."

AN ESTIMATE OF MR. THOMSON.

The London Railway News, the foremost railroad journal in Great Britain, says, in referring to the newly elected President of the Pennsylvania Railroad:

"Mr. Thomson is indeed well qualified to succeed Mr. Roberts, and the proprietors of the company are to be congratulated on having a gentleman ready for a post which has been so exceptionally well filled as that on the duties of which he now enters."

AS TO MANUFACTURING STOCKS.

As is well known, the manufacturing situation, particularly as to cotton goods, has been and still is, says The Boston Commercial Bulletin, in very unsatisfactory condition. The American people have been economizing for three years, and in the opinion of several mill treasurers this policy of economy will continue for six months, or until the Fall season opens.

Naturally, a great deal depends on this year's crops, and manufacturing interests will watch this factor with uncommon attention this Summer. Earlier, some of the mill men looked for a fair Spring business, but they have been profoundly disappointed in this direction. The truth of the cotton goods situation seems to be that there are more goods in the country and to be made during the next six months than will in all human probability be consumed, although the store counters throughout the country are as a rule unusually bare of supplies.

Mill treasurers feel that there is a limit to the hard times and are confident of a great increase later in the consumptive demand, and while all well managed mills are putting themselves in position to take advantage of the change when it comes, nevertheless, the majority opinion is that the immediate outlook for profits in the manufacturing business is not especially bright.

About the only mills which have made money for the past year or so have been what are termed the export mills, or those which do a large export business. The gingham, Fall River, and printing companies on the other hand have had rather hard sledding. The agreement to curtail production recently entered into by the cotton mills quite generally is expected to impart a healthier tone to the market, and this is pre-eminently to be desired until such time as the demand shall increase.

Many of those mills which have not reduced or passed their dividends have been compelled to draw upon their surplus accounts. There are few mills, however, which are paying as large dividends as they were in the habit of disbursing in more prosperous years. Furthermore, mill corporations are much like railroads—in good years liberal expenditures are made to plant, repairs, &c., while in poor years, all except absolutely necessary repairs are apt to be deferred. This is largely the situation today.

As regards the position of mill shares from an investment standpoint, they are unquestionably selling upon a comparatively low basis. Still, with passages or reductions of dividends being announced quarter after quarter, it requires considerable courage to step in and buy at this juncture. Notwithstanding the present unsatisfactory condition of the industry, we are inclined to think that mill stocks are a purchase to hold. Like railroad stocks, manufacturing shares should be bought when they are low and not when they command high prices.

BARING FIGURES FOR 1896.

The report of Baring Brothers & Co., (Limited,) for the year ended Dec. 31, 1896, states that, after providing for current expenses, bad debts, and contingencies, the net profit, including the amount brought forward, was £110,646. An interim dividend on the preference shares for the first six months of the year, amounting to £27,500, was paid on Aug. 31, and the Directors now propose to apply a further £72,500 in the payment of dividends on the shares of various classes in accordance with their respective rights, making a total distribution of £100,000 for the year, carrying forward a balance of £10,646. The balance sheet shows: Current accounts, £2,717,142, against £2,554,091; acceptances, £4,515,542, against £4,912,729; cash in hand, at call, and short notice, £1,476,697, against £1,318,993; Government and other securities, £3990,941, against £902,854, and bills receivable, £1,964,750, against £2,394,975.—London Times.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	315	Market & Fulton	215
American Ex.	172	Mechanics'	195
Broadway	230	Mechanics & Traders'	130
Butchers & Drovers'	125	Mercantile	165
Central National	150	Merchants'	137
Chase National	525	Merchants' Exchange	110
Chatham	290	Metropolis	425
Chemical	4000	Nassau	158
City	500	National Union	200
Citizens'	125	New Amsterdam	190
Columbia	170	New York	230
Commerce	205	New York County	650
Continental	130	Ninth National	105
Corn Exchange	290	National Bank N. A.	130
East River	125	Pacific	160
Fifth Avenue	2900	Park	255
First Nat. of S. I.	120	People's	200
Fourth National	178	Phenix	104
Gallatin National	305	Republic	145
Garfield National	500	Seaboard National	160
German American	110	Second National	425
Germania	350	Seventh National	100
Greenwich	165	Shoe & Leather	90
Hanover	315	State of New York	110
Hudson River	155	Third National	98
Importers & Traders'	530	Tradesmen's	80
Irving	140	U. S. National	175
Leather Manufact.	175	West Side	275
Lincoln National	750	Western National	114
Manhattan	210		

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The Welsbach Commercial Company has declared a dividend of 2 per cent., payable March 10. Books close Feb. 27 and reopen March 11.

—Messrs. Zimmermann & Forshay announce that they are prepared to deal in high-grade investment securities and to buy and sell listed and unlisted stocks on commission or on margin.

—The Mercantile Trust Company notifies holders of reorganization certificates for bonds and stocks of the Norfolk and Western Railroad system that, on and after Feb. 24, holders of reorganization certificates issued by them may exchange the same at the office of the trust company for the securities of the new company, to which they are entitled. The new bonds are for $500 and $1,000, and the shares are for $100. Arrangements have been made with the Reorganization Committee whereby holders of certificates entitled to fractions may sell the same or buy such amounts as may be necessary to entitle them to an entire bond or share, the price of fractions being fixed by the committee from time to time, according to quotation on the Exchanges.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Quotations yesterday for outside securities were as follows:

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Av.	197	205
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	106	..
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	106	..
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117½
Broadway Surface 2d	102	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	172	173½
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	67	70
Brooklyn Elevated	3	5
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	101	104
Buffalo Cross-town 5s	103½	105
Buffalo Street Railway stock	72	74
Buffalo Street Railway 1st	108	110
Central Park, N. & E. River	152	160
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	112	114
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R. R.	163	170
Eighth Avenue Railroad	340	360
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	40	50
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	57	63
Kings County Traction	40½	42½
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	111	114
Second Avenue R. R. stock	135	150
Second Avenue R. R. 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	194	200
*Third Avenue Railroad	153	155
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	104	107
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	20	21
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95½	97½

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	57½	58½
Hoboken Ferry 5s	95	97
Metropolitan Ferry 6s	108	110
N. Y. & N. J. Ferry stock	45	50
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	88	90
N. Y. & E. R. stock	59	61
Union Ferry stock	58	59½
Union Ferry 5s	101	103

Natural Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Fort Wayne Gas stock	82	84
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	91	93
Indianapolis Gas stock	130	135
Indianapolis Gas 1st	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company stock	84	88
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	92	94
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	62	64½
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	75½	76

Illuminating Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Columbus Gas	71	73
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	82
Consolidated Gas of New Jersey	17	20
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	70	75
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103
Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y.	198	203
Grand Rapids Gas stock	59	61
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	89½	90¼
Mutual Gas Co. of New York	230	235
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	44¼	44⅝
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	74	75½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	104	105
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. consols	94½	95½
St. Paul Gas bonds	79	82
Standard Gas, New York	79	81
Standard Gas pf., New York	106	109
Standard Gas 1st, New York	110	114
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	59	61½
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee	89	90

Industrials.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note	42½	44½
American Typefounders'	30	30½
Barney & Smith common	9	12
Celluloid Company stock	60	63
Cramps' Shipyard stock	46	53
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	25	30
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	72½	75
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	98	100
Lorillard Company pf.	102	103½
Michigan Peninsular Car	10½	13
Michigan Peninsular Car pf.	50	53
Michigan Peninsular C. 5 p. c. bonds	86	90
New York Air Brake Company	16	18
New York Biscuit Company 6s	104	106
Nicaragua Canal Con. (n)	3	5
Pennsylvania Coal	325	340
Pratt & Whitney	7	10
*Pratt & Whitney pf.	59	61
Standard Oil Trust	274	275
Trenton Pottery	7	10
Trenton Pottery pf.	30	40
Union Typewriter	6½	8½
Union Typewriter 1st	87	90
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	71	74
Wagner Car Company	137	138½
Worthington Pump pf.	83	85

The Miscellaneous List.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	96	99
Atlantic Mutual '96 scrip	101	..
Central & South American Tel.	118½	120
Commercial Cable stock	169	170
Hudson River Tel. stock	59	62½
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	66
Madison Square Garden stock	7	12
Madison Square Garden 2d	69	71½
New York & New Jersey Tel.	124	127
New York Loan & Imp. stock	45	..
Northwestern Telegraph Company	106	109
Postal Telegraph & Cable Company	97½	99
Pittsburg-Shenango Railroad stock	15⅜	16⅝
Trow Directory pf.	32½	35

*Ex dividend.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.—Pronounced weakness was developed in local securities in the early trading to-day, being especially marked in the industrial group. Electrical Storage Battery common receded 1¼, preferred 1½, Pennsylvania Heat preferred ½, United Gas ½, and Welsbach Light 3 points. The tractions were also adversely affected, especially Union, which sold down to 9¼. It rallied to 9½ bid on the statement that gross earnings in January increased $20,000, while operating expenses decreased $58,000, thus making an increase in net of $78,000.

Lehigh Navigation held steady around 40, its annual report, issued to-day, making a fairly favorable showing. The total revenue was $1,808,278; disbursements, $1,339,730; surplus, $558,548; dividend, $2—$573,886, leaving a deficit of $15,317. Reading Consolidated stamped 52 were also very weak, selling at 102½ as against 104 last week. Lehigh Valley at one time was down to 25¼, its lowest price, but Pennsylvania, Philadelphia and Metropolitan Traction, and other leaders held steady. In the late trading there was a general rally, the industrials alone failing to make full recovery.

Closing prices on the leading issues:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	25⅝	25¾
Pennsylvania	52	52⅛
Reading P. R.	12 5-16	..
Reading G. M. 4s	80⅝	81¼
Electric & P. 4s	74⅝	75
W. N. Y. & Penn.	2½	2⅝
Metropolitan Traction	107½	108½
Phila. Traction	71⅝	71⅞
Baltimore Traction	17⅝	18
Electric Storage	25¾	26½
Electric Storage pf.	27½	28
Welsbach Light	41	42¾
Union Traction	9½	9⅝
Pennsylvania H., L. & P.	14	14½
Pennsylvania H., L. & P. pf.	27¼	27½
United Gas Imp.	72	72½

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—The European situation caused a sensation to the security markets of the world, from London down. Locally Match and Biscuit were the favorites. The latter sold at 45¾@46, and was steady at those figures all during the session. Some of the best brokers look for better things for both these stocks. Cable stocks were slow but firm at 95½ for West and 210 for North Chicago. Strawboard was stronger and advanced to 30. Lake Street "L" sold down to 16½.

Gould short sales of Match stock at 108@114, seller 60, are maturing. Some stock was delivered to-day at these prices, making a neat profit to the purchaser and adding to the Gould losses.

There were a number of unconfirmed rumors on the Street this morning to the effect that an agreement had been entered into whereby the Chicago City Railway Company had either leased or purchased the General Electric.

To-day's Clearing House settlement prices:

American Strawboard	29
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	61½
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co.	11¾
Chicago Brew. & Malt. pf.	35
Chicago City Railway	212
Chicago Packing & P. Co.	36½
Chi. Packing & P. Co. pf.	49
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	125
Lake Street Elevated	16½
International Packing Co.	23
International Packing Co. pf.	43
Milwaukee & Chicago Brew. Co.	12⅛
Milwaukee & Chicago Brew. Co. pf.	36
New York Biscuit Co.	46¼
North Chicago Street Railroad	210¾
Street's W. S. Car Line	14½
West Chicago Street Railroad	96
Lake Street Elevated trust certificates	14

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing between ROBERT A. AMMON and JOSEPH B. EAKINS, composing the firm of AMMON, EAKINS & CO., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, ROBERT A. AMMON signing in liquidation and assuming all liabilities.—February 1st, 1897.

ROBERT A. AMMON,
JOSEPH B. EAKINS.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad.

To the holders of certificates of deposit for STOCK of the
ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after February 3, 1897, holders of certificates of deposit of the Guaranty Trust Company (formerly New York Guaranty and Indemnity Company) issued for stock of the ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY, may exchange their New York, London, and Amsterdam certificates at the office of the GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY, 59 CEDAR STREET, New York, and their Boston certificates at the office of the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Ames Building, Boston, for the common and preferred stock of the new company to which they are entitled under the Plan of Reorganization.

Holders of such certificates are entitled upon surrender thereof to receive shares of the common stock of the new company to the amount of the shares of the old company represented by their certificates, and in addition thereto one-tenth of that amount in preferred stock of the new company. Holders of certificates entitled to fractions of preferred stock may sell such fractions to the Trust Company to which their certificates are surrendered or may buy from it such amounts as may be necessary to entitle them to an entire share. The price of fractions will be based on the closing quotations at the New York Stock Exchange of

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Feb. 15, 1897.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
147	150	25	Adams Express	148½	149	148½	149	.....
111	113	10	American Express	110½	110¾	110½	110¾	.....
13	13¾	2,440	American Spirits Mfg.	12½	13	12½	13	+ ⅛
31	32	1,965	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	31½	31½	30¾	30¾	+ ⅛
111¾	112	38,167	American Sugar Refg.	110½	112	110¾	111¾	+ ⅛
102	102¾	214	Am. Sugar Refg. pf.	101½	102	101½	102	+ ⅛
68¾	68⅞	4,021	American Tobacco	68¼	69⅝	67¾	68⅝	+ ⅛
14	14¼	4,035	American Tobacco pf.	13⅝	14⅛	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
11⅞	12⅛	1,400	At., T. & S.F. all in pd.	11¾	12	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
23⅜	23⅞	8,708	At., T. & S. F., new	11¾	12	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
15¼	15¾	300	At., T. & S. F. pf.	21⅜	22⅞	21⅜	22⅞	.....
10⅝	20¾	10	Baltimore & Ohio	15	15½	15	15¼	− ¼
11	12	600	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	21	21	21	21	.....
17	17¼	290	Central Pacific	11	11	11	11	.....
162	.....	.....	Chesapeake & Ohio	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	− ⅛
74	74½	11,371	Chicago & Alton	162	162	162	162	.....
76½	76⅞	4,035	Chicago Gas	73½	74¼	73½	74⅛	+ ⅛
75	75⅛	16,554	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	75⅜	76¾	75⅜	76⅝	+ ⅛
132	133	45	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	74½	75⅛	74½	75	.....
103½	103½	602	Chicago & Northw.	133	133	132½	132½	.....
66⅛	66⅞	1,975	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	103	103¼	103	103¼	.....
26½	27	504	C., C., C. & St. L.	65½	66⅛	65⅜	66	− ¼
40	50	300	Cleve., L. & W. pf.	23½	26½	26¼	26¾	− ¼
22	23	1,285	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	20	40	40	40	.....
3¾	4	10	C. & H. C., all in. pd.	20	22	22	20¼	− ⅛
7½	8	800	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	4½	4½	4⅜	4⅜	− 1½
106¾	107¼	840	Delaware & Hudson	7¼	8	7	8	.....
152¾	152¾	600	Del., Lack. & Western	106¾	107½	106¾	107¼	+ ¼
10¼	11¾	40	Denver & Rio Grande.	152	152¼	152	152¼	+ ¼
40	41	81	Denver & R. G. pf.	11½	11½	11½	11½	+ ¼
104	105½	10	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	40	40	40	40	.....
14¼	14½	195	Erie	105	105	105	105	.....
34	35	107	Erie 1st pf.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	.....
34	34½	2,870	General Electric	34	34	34	34	.....
32½	33½	602	Illinois Steel Co.	34	34¼	33¾	34¼	− ⅛
66	68	15	Lake Erie & West. pf.	31½	33	31½	33	+ ⅛
152¼	153	30	Lake Shore	68	68	68	68	+2
45	49	121	Long Island	153	153	152¼	153	.....
49	49¼	4,075	Louisville & Nashville	48	48	47	47	.....
87½	87¾	12,770	Manhattan Con.	48¾	49½	48⅞	49⅜	+ ⅛
107¼	108¼	270	Metropolitan Traction.	88⅞	88¾	86¾	87¼	− ⅛
1	1⅜	100	Mexican National ctfs.	108	108	108	108	− ¼
13¾	14	700	Mo., Kan. & Texas	1½	1½	1½	1½	+2
28⅝	28¾	2,005	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	12¾	13	12¾	13	+ ⅛
21	21¼	1,296	Missouri Pacific	27¼	28⅜	26⅞	28⅛	+ ⅛
162	165	20	Morris & Essex	21	21¼	20¾	21	− ⅛
2 21½	22	1,242	National Lead Co.	165	165	165	165	− ⅛
88¾	89	389	National Lead Co. pf.	22¼	22½	22	22	− ½
5	8	100	New Central Coal.	88¾	88¾	88⅝	88⅝	− ⅛
98¼	99	565	New Jersey Central	5	5	5	5	− ⅛
92	93½	500	New York Central	98⅛	98¼	98⅛	98⅛	+ ⅛
166¼	170	30	N. Y., N. H. & H.	93¾	93¾	93½	93½	.....
25½	26	250	N. Y. Sus. & West.	166¼	167	166¼	167	.....
14½	15	531	Northern Pacific	25¼	25¼	25¼	25½	+ ⅛
36¾	37¼	5,132	Northern Pacific pf.	13¾	14	13¾	14	− ¼
14½	14¾	400	Ontario & Western.	33¼	37⅜	36⅛	37¼	+ ⅛
25	25½	830	Pacific Mail.	25	25¼	24⅝	25¼	+ ⅛
24¾	25	8,540	P. & R., all in. pd.	25	25¼	24⅝	25¼	+ ⅛
13	13½	100	P., C., C. & St. Louis.	23½	24¾	23⅜	24¾	+ ⅛
154	156	40	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
5	5¼	488	St. L. & San Fran.	156	156	155	155	.....
14½	15	112	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	− ⅛
10½	10¾	110	St. Louis Southw. pf.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	− ⅛
11	11¼	107	St. Paul., Min. & Man.	102	102	101½	101½	− ⅛
48¼	49	404	St. Paul & Omaha	116	116	116	116	− ⅛
15¼	16	360	Southern Pacific	47	48	47	48¼	+ ⅛
9	9¼	150	Southern Railway	15	15½	15	15¼	+ ⅛
27⅜	27¾	2,475	Southern Railway pf.	8¾	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
9½	10	808	Standard R & T.	26¾	27⅝	25	26¾	+ ⅛
27⅛	27¾	11,191	Tenn. Coal & Iron	9½	9⅝	8½	9⅝	+ ⅛
9¼	9⅝	800	Texas Pacific	26¼	27⅜	25	27⅛	+ ⅛
7	7¼	800	Union Pacific	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
6¾	7⅛	400	United States Leather.	6¾	7	6¾	7	.....
55⅜	56	17,227	U. S. Leather pf.	7⅛	7⅝	6¾	7	.....
18½	19¼	675	United States Rubber.	55	56¼	54	55⅞	+ ⅛
69¾	70	803	U. S. Rubber pf.	18½	19⅜	18½	19⅛	+ ⅛
15⅜	15⅞	620	Wabash pf.	68	69¾	68	69¾	+ ⅛
81¾	82¼	6,685	Western Union Tel.	15⅜	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅛
2	2⅛	80	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	2	2⅛	2	2⅛	.....
Sales.....		190,927						

Silver.

64⅝	65	10,000	Bullion certificates....	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	− ⅛

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Dock & Imp 5s 1,000	116½	Colorado Mid 4s, Trust Co certfs 5,000	16
Am Spirits Mo Co 6s 2,000	79½	Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s 4,000	112
1,000	80	Eliz, Lex & B S 5s 1,000	102
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 1,000	79¼	Erie 1st mortgage 2,000	102½
At, T & S F gen 4s 25,000	81½	Ft W & D C 1st 1,000	87½
20,000	81¾	Gen Elec Co deb 5s 7,000	87⅝
1,000s3	81⅞	H & Tex Cent 1st 5s 4,000	87¾
20,000	81¾	H & Tex Cent G M 4s 20,000	95¾
1,000s3	81⅞	Int & Gt Nor 2d mtge 4,000	108½
10,000	81¾	Int & Gt Nor 1st 5,000	66¾
11,000	81⅝	Kan Clty & Pac 1st 10,000	79½
10,000	81½	Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs 4,000	67
Adjustment 4s	81¾	Kentucky Cent 1st 4s 3,000	75
10,000	45⅜	Kings Co Elev 1st 5,000	90
20,000	45½	Knox & Ohio 1st 1,000	45
10,000	45⅝	Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s 5,000	114¼
13,000	45⅝	L Erie & W 1st 5s 5,000	93¾
2,000	45⅝	L S & M So 1st reg 5,000	115½
10,000	45¾	L S & M So 2d coup 2,000	111
20,000	45¾	L S & M So 2d reg 1,000	119½
25,000	45¾	Lehigh Val Term 5s 1,000	119½
25,000	45¾	Louis & Nash, N O & Mobile 1st 1,000	111
10,000	45⅞	Unified gold 4s 10,000	119¾
13,000	45⅞	Metropolitan Elev 1st 3,000	80
5,000	45⅞	Mexican Int 1st 4s 10,000	118¾
16,000	45⅞	Mil & Nor 1st, 1913, consolidated 2,000	70¾
Atlantic & Pacific inc 22,000	½	Mil & St P, Chi & Pac Western 5s 7,000	118¾
Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s 1,000	119	Mil & St P 7-3-10 1,000	98⅞
Brooklyn Elev 1st 3,000	73	Minn & St L con 5s 9,000s15F	102¾
Brooklyn R T 5s 5,000	80	Mo, K & T 1st 4s 11,000	94⅜
10,000	80	17,000	84¼
6,000	79¾	3,500	84
2,000	80	2,000	84
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s 10,000	108¾	5,000	84
3,000	108¾	Mo, K & T 2d 2,000	83¾
4,000	108¾	3,000	84
1,000	108¾	7,000	83¾
Bur, C R & N 1st 5,000	106¾	7,000	84
Cent of N J gen 5s 5,000	106¼	6,000	84
25,000s30F	117⅛	Mo, K & T of T 5s 19,000	80
6,000	117¼	3,000	80½
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s 2,000	75¾	1,000	80
5,000	75⅞	Mo Pac 1st cons 3,000	86
Ches & Ohio con 5s 20,000	110¼	Mutual Union Tel 6s 1,000	110
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 2d consol 4s 10,000	89½	N Y, N H & H 4s cons deb certfs 11,000	107
Chi, B & Q, Nebraska ext 4s 10,000	100¼	Small bonds 500	133
Chi & E Ill gen 5s 4,000	90¼	N Y, O & W con 5s 4,000	108½
5,000	99½	Nor Pac 1st 6s 6,000	115½
8,000	100		
Chicago & Erie 1st 4,000	111¾		
Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Trust Co certfs 62,000	41½		
17,000	42		
21,000	41½		
Chi & N W 25-year deb 5s 2,000	107		
Chi, R I & P 6s reg 5,000	128		
Chi, R I & P ext 5s 2,000	103¾		
1,000	103½		
4,000	103¾		
Registered 5,000	103		
Chi, R I & P deb 5s 5,000	102		
Chi, Ind, St L & C 4s 10,000	99½		
C, C, C & St L, St Louis Div 4s 1,000	100		
East Tenn, Va & Ga cons gold 5s 1,000	92¼		
6,000	108½		
S S & A 5s 2,000	108¾		
Total sales	101		

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid	Ask'd
2s, r., 1891	95½	Consol. Coal	35	40	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1l	12	
4s, r., 1907	111¾	Con. Gas Co	140½	149	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	
4s, c., 1907	112⅞	D., M. & Ft. D.	8	9	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	24	26
4s, g., 1925	122¼	D. M. & Ft. D. pf	56		N. Y. S. & W.	9	9½
4s, g., 1905	122½	D., S. S. & A.	3¼	4	Norfolk So.	60	70
5s, r, 1904	113⅝	D. S. S. & A. pf.	8	9½	Nor. & West. pf., all in. paid	11½	11¾
5s, c., 1904	113⅞	Erie 2d pf.	19	21	Nor. & West. pf., all in. paid	16¾	17½
Currency 6s, 1898	103½	Ev. & T. H.	25	31	North American	4¾	4¾
Currency 6s, 1899	106¼	Ev. & T. H. pf.	37	45	Ohio Southern	3	5
Cherokee 4s, 1897	103¼	Gt. Nor. pf.	120	123	Ont. Mining	10¼	11¼
Cherokee 4s, 1898	104	G. B. & W.	30	40	Oregon R. & N.	14	24
Cherokee 4s, 1899	104	G. B. & W. deb.		50	Ore. R. & N. pf.	43	45
		A			Penn. Coal	310	
		G. B. & W., deb., B		5	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	2	2½
		Harlem	4¾	5	Peo. & East. pf.	4	8
		Homestake	292		Phil. & R. 1st pf., when issued	46	48
		Illinois Central	35	40	Phil. & R. 2d pf., when issued	20¾	30½
		Iowa Central	92	93½	P., C., & St. L.	48	52
		Iowa Cent. pf.	7	8	P., Ft. W. & C.	163	170
		Jolliet & Chicago	156		Quicksilver	3	
		Kan. & Mich.	5	7	Rens. & Saratoga	178	186
		Keok. & D. M.	2	4	R., W. & O.	116½	118
		K. & D. M. pf.	12	18½	St. L. & San F. 1st pf.	38½	39½
		Keokuk & West.	31	40	St. L. S. W.	3¼	4
		Lacledе Gas	23	24	St. P. & Duluth.	20	23
		Lacledе Gas. pf.	79	75	St. P. & D. pf.	85	90
		L. E. & W.	15½	16	St P. & O. pf.	130	137
		L., N. A. & C.			Third Avenue	153	158
		Mah. Coal R.	100	115	Tol. & Ohio Cent.	15	25
		Mah. Coal R. pf.	100	115	Tol. & O. C. pf.	50	75
		Manhattan	38½	39½	U. P., D. & G.	1¾	2¼
		Md. Coal pf.	45	55	U. S. Express	85	40
		Mich. Central	59	91	Wabash	6¼	6⅝
		Minn. & St. L.	18¾	20	Wells-F. Express	98	100
		M. & St. L. 1st pf.	77	80	West. Union Beef	6	7½
		M. & St. L. 2d pf.	46¼	48	W. & L. E. pf.	9½	11
		Nat. Lin. Oil	13	14			
		National Starch	4	7			
		Nat. St. 1st pf.	50	60			
		Nat. St. 2d pf.	17	22			
		New England	34	37			

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
440	Am. Sp. Mfg.	12⅝	13	12⅜	13
10	Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞
22,040	Am. Sug. Refs.	110⅜	112¼	110⅜	111⅞
1,740	Am. Tobacco	67⅝	69½	67⅝	69½
440	A., T. & S. F.	13⅞	14⅜	13⅞	14⅛
1,200	Chicago Gas	75⅝	76⅞	75½	76⅞
1,100	C., R. I. & P.	65⅜	66¼	65¼	66¼
6,640	C., B. & Q.	73½	74⅜	73⅛	74
8,490	C., M. & St. P.	74¼	75⅛	74	75
100	Col., H. V. & T.	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
20	Cent. of N. J.	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
10	Del. & Hudson	107	107	107	107
490	Gen. Electric	33¼	34⅜	33¼	34⅜
570	Louis. & Nash.	48¾	49½	48¾	49¼
3,890	Manhattan	88½	89	88¾	87¼
310	Mo. Pacific	21	21⅜	20⅞	20⅞
20	Mo., K. & T. pf.	27⅜	28	27⅜	28
40	Nat. Lead	22½	22½	22¼	22¼
50	Nor. Pacific	13⅝	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜
670	Nor. Pacific pf.	36⅝	37	36¼	37
1,420	P. & R. all in. pd.	23⅝	24¾	23⅝	24⅝
80	Pacific Mail	25	25	25	25
530	Tenn. C. & I.	26	26⅞	25	26⅞
1,830	U. S. Leath. pf.	54¾	56	54	55⅝
290	West. Union	82	82¼	82	82¼
51,040					

Bonds.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$12,000	A., T. & S.F. adj.	45⅝	46	45⅝	46
3,000	Ch. & E. Ill. 5s	100	100½	100	100½
2,000	Ill. & G. N. 2d	80	80	80	80
5,000	M., K. & T. 1st	84	84	84	84
5,000	Mo., K. & T. 2d	58½	58¾	58½	58¾
$27,000					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

BALTIMORE & OHIO (all lines)—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Month of Jan.	$1,955,645	$1,817,932	$1,698,435
From July 1	13,503,929	12,733,016	.....

CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN—

Mileage	576	576	576
1st week Feb.	$26,645	$27,706	$25,192
From Jan. 1	120,935	134,621	139,194

CLEVELAND, CANTON & SOUTHERN—

Mileage	210	210	210
1st week Feb.	$10,645	$8,959	$10,517
From Jan. 1	52,212	53,853	60,667

C., C., C. & ST. LOUIS—

Mileage	1,838	1,838	1,850
1st week Feb.	$235,952	$242,687	$230,169
From July 1	7,977,508	8,727,741	8,314,590

DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS & WESTERN—

Mileage	334	334	334
1st week Feb.	$19,894	$17,787	$17,096
From Jan. 1	100,511	93,574	99,545

EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—

Mileage	156	156	156
1st week Feb.	$5,081	$5,285	$5,584
From July 1	172,145	197,700	184,889

EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—

Mileage	167	167	167
1st week Feb.	$17,285	$20,148	$18,468
From July 1	689,855	786,150	653,324

FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE—

Mileage	654	637	637
1st week Feb.	$52,667	$55,627	$38,324
From Jan. 1	253,692	282,927	213,786

KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT & MEMPHIS—

Mileage	961	961	961
1st week Feb.	$74,165	$77,060	$72,422
From Jan. 1	382,009	417,507	389,687

KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM—

Mileage	276	276	276
1st week Feb.	$24,031	$23,725	$19,493
From Jan. 1	133,022	134,001	107,317

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS for January—

Gross earnings	413,050	463,598	382,804
Op. expenses	274,999	289,161	231,598
Net earnings	138,051	174,437	151,211
Charges	125,880	124,117	125,734
Surplus	12,171	50,320	25,477
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	2,970,070	3,099,328	2,755,173
Op. expenses	1,830,920	1,841,023	1,604,941
Net earnings	1,148,450	1,258,305	1,150,232
Charges	876,266	876,512	889,032
Surplus	272,184	381,793	261,169

OHIO RIVER for December—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Gross earnings	$76,073	$80,703	$55,346
Op. expenses	51,317	48,222	34,989
Net earnings	24,756	32,481	20,356
From Jan. 1			
Gross earnings	968,670	887,240	712,430
Op. expenses	641,925	567,727	435,468
Net earnings	326,745	319,513	276,962

UNION PACIFIC, DENVER & GULF for December—

	1896.	1895.	Increase.
Gross earnings	272,591	261,162	247,844
Op. expenses	174,437	156,260	184,221
Net earnings	98,154	104,902	63,623
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	3,101,716	3,091,488	2,847,057
Op. expenses	2,337,864	2,313,279	2,245,942
Net earnings	763,851	778,206	601,115
Taxes	155,643	158,990	....
Balance	608,208	619,297	....

EDISON ELECTRIC OF NEW YORK.

JANUARY, 1897.

	1897.	1896.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$240,299.05	$218,181.54	$22,117.51
Op. and general expenses	103,755.55	101,326.34	2,429.21
Net earnings	136,543.50	116,855.20	19,688.30
Accrued interest on bonds	27,075.00	27,075.00	
Balance	109,468.50	89,780.20	19,688.30
Depreciation ch'g.	12,000.00	10,000.00	2,000.00
Balance applicable for dividends	97,468.50	79,780.20	17,688.30

THE BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Feb. 15.—Montana opened ⅝ lower than Saturday's closing, at 106¾, and touched 103¾, thence rallying to 108¾. Butte sold plus the second $2.50 installment of the $10 assessment, payable to-day, opening at 13, equivalent to a ⅝ decline, and it lost further, to 12⅜, rallying to 13⅞. Tamarack was up 3½, at 118½. Old Dominion lost ¾, to 16½, rallying to 17½, and later selling at 17. In the general market Illinois Steel rallied from 30 to 32¼. Business continued brisk in Atchison securities, adjustments losing ⅝, to 45⅝, and preferred stock ⅜, to 22, with ½ rally; new common stock sold up from 11½ to 11⅞, old at 14½; general mortgage 4s at 80.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atchison, full inst. paid	14½	14¾
Atchison, new	11⅝	12
Atchison preferred	22⅝	23
Bostotn & Albany	209	210
Boston & Albany	209¾	210
Boston & Maine	160	161
C., B. & Q.	74	74½
Chic. Junc. & Stock Yards	102½	103½
Chic. Junc. & Stock Yards pf.	106	107
Fitchburg	92	92
Mexican Central	8⅝	8¾
New England preferred	60	60
N. Y., N. H. & H. pf.	167½	169
Norwich & Worcester	190	177
Old Colony	176¾	177
Oregon Short Line & U. N.	15	16
Union Pacific	7	7¼
West End	66	67
West End pf.	90	90¼
Wisconsin Central	2	3

BONDS.

U. S. 2s, 1891, registered	95½	..
U. S. 6s, 1898, currency	103½	..
U. S. 6s, 1899, currency	106½	..
U. S. 4s, 1907, registered	112	..
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon	113¾	..
U. S. 4s, 1925, registered	122¾	..
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon	123¾	..
U. S. 5s, 1904, registered	113⅞	..
U. S. 5s, 1904, coupon	113⅞	..
American Bell Telephone 7s	103	..
Atchison, adjustment 4s	81	..
Boston United Gas 1st 5s	46½	..
Boston United Gas 2d 5s	85	..
Bur. & Mo. River ex. 6s	70	..
Bur. & Mo. River n. ex. 6s	110	..
C., B. & N. 1st 5s	104½	..
C., B. & N. 2d 6s	99½	..
C., B. & Q. con. 1st 7s	115½	..
C., B. & Q. con. 5s	99	..
C., M. & St. P., Dubuque 6s	98½	..
C., M. & St. P. W. Y. 6s	120	..
Chic. Junc. & Stock Yards 5s	118¾	..
Chic. & North Mich. 5s	106½	..
Chic. & West. Mich. 5s	40	..
Detroit, Lansing & Northern 7s	45	..
E. Elk. & M. V. 1st 6s	50	..
E. Elk. & M. V. un. 6s	127	..
Illinois Steel D. 5s, 1903	127	..
K. C. C. & Spring. 5s	..	..
K. C., Fort Scott & Gulf 7s	50	..
K. C., Fort Scott & M. 6s	17	..
K. C., Mem. & Bir. 4s	..	..
K. C., Mem. & Bir. inc. 5s	65	..
K. C. & M. R. & Bridge 5s	82	88
K. C., St. J. & C. B. 7s	18	..
Little Rock & Fort Smith 7s	100	..
Louis. Evans. & St. L. 1st 6s	118	..
Marquette, H. & O. 6s	100	..
Mex. Central con. 4s	90	..
Mex. Central 1st con. inc. 3s	67¾	..
Mex. Central 2d con. inc. 3s	18	..
N. Y. & N. E. 7s, ex coup	82	..
N. Y. & N. E. 6s, ex coup	120	..
Ogden. & L. C. 6s	113½	..
Oregon Short Line 6s	81½	..
Oregon Short Line & U. N. 5s	115	..
Wis. Central 1st 5s	74¾	..
Wis. Central inc. 5s	38¾	..
	40	..
	5	..

MINING COMPANIES.

Aetna, (quicksilver)	3¾	4
Allouez	..	1
Arnold	..	8
Atlantic	2¾	3
Boston & Montana	21½	22
Butte & Boston	108¾	108¾
Calumet & Hecla	134	135
Central	350	360
Franklin	5 15-16	6
Gold Coin	11	12
Humboldt	3½	3¾
Kearsarge	25	..
Napa, (quicksilver)	18	18½
National	..	6⅝
Osceola	..	40
Pioneer, (gold)	..	31¾
Quincy	5	..
Quincy scrip, 8d installment paid	116	117
Santa Ysabel, (gold)	..	107
Tamarack	121½	13
Tamarack, Jr.	118	119
Tecumseh	17⅞	18
Washington	..	3
Wolverine	..	7½
	9⅞	10

MISCELLANEOUS.

American Bell Telephone	216	216½
Dominion Coal	8¼	..
Dominion Coal pf.	80	84
Edison Electric Illuminating	150	155
Erie Telephone	64½	65
General Electric	34½	34¾
General Electric pf.	73	75
Illinois Steel	32½	33½
Lamson Con. Store Service	22	28
Mexican Telegraph	23½	..
New England Tel.	65	75
Philadelphia Company	17½	18½
Pullman Palace Car	155	155½
United States Oil	16⅞	17
United States Rubber	19	19½
United States Rubber pf.	69	69½
Westinghouse Electric	24	25¼

UNLISTED SECURITIES.

American Sugar Refining	111¾	112
American Sugar Ref. pf.	102	103
Bay State Gas Income 7s	27½	..
Bay State Gas	5¼	5⅝
Ft. Wayne Electric	.50	1
Marced Gold Mining	8½	..
Old Dominion Cop. Mining	17½	18

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.04	.05
Belcher	.04	.05
Best & Belcher	.24	*.25
Challar	.71	.67
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	.90	.89
Crown Point	2.15	2.05
Gould & Curry	.23	*.26
Hale & Norcross	.45	*.46
Mexican	1.20	1.20
Ophir	.39	.40
Potosi	.93	.90
Savage	.47	.45
Sierra Nevada	.45	.43
Standard	.37	.35
Union Consolidated	1.65	1.55
Yellow Jacket	.38	.38

*Asked. *.27

COLORADO SPRINGS, Feb. 15.—Gardiner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alamo	.05	.05
Anaconda

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales by Private Contract and at Auction.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Isaac Van Bomel, 124 West Ninety-first Street, a five-story limestone and brick double apartment house, 33.4 by 90 by 100, to Mr. Thomas.

William Rosenzweig has sold to Irving Vochbachlach for J. L. Buttenwieser, the new six-story apartment house, 25 by 89 by 100, 50 Stanton Street, on private terms.

E. H. Lyons Company has sold for the Christian Stark estate the plot, with frame house, on east side of Third Avenue, 150 feet north of Rose Street, 50 by 187, running through to Bergen Avenue, with frontage on both avenues.

J. Clarence Davies & Co. have sold for Henry Miller a three-story frame house on lot 25 by 100 feet on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 250 feet east of Willis Avenue, 681 East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, for about $6,000 to Patrick Hughes.

Bingham Brothers have acquired the plot 76.6 by 100, at Ninety-fifth Street and Riverside Drive. It is not known what they will build. J. R. Tompkins effected the sale, and the consideration is said to have been about $60,000. In payment, Messrs. Bingham gave the Heights apartment house, on the south side of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, extending from St. Nicholas Place to St. Nicholas Avenue, with frontages of 108.10, 34.3, and 38 feet, and also the two-story fire-proof flats, each 33.9 by 90 by 100.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 90 feet west of Park Avenue. The Heights is valued in the deal at $90,000, and is mortgaged for $50,000, and the flats at $70,000, subject to mortgages of about $50,000.

Thomas Moloney has sold to Mrs. Mary Cervantes a five-story flat, 28 by 99.11, 112 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street.

The Washington Life Insurance Company has sold two-story flats, 59 and 61 East One Hundred and Third Street, to Mr. Smithers and H. Scheideberg. Each lot is 25 by 100.11.

Albert Gillespie has bought the five-story brownstone apartment house, 64 West One Hundred and Ninth Street, between Columbus Avenue and Central Park West, from the builder, Alexander Cameron, for about $29,500.

Only three parcels were brought under the hammer yesterday afternoon at the Broadway Real Estate Salesroom, Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold under partition 16 Barrow Street, north side, about 175 feet east of Bleecker Street, 25 by 90, two-story frame dwelling, to Lowenfeld & Prager for $11,100.

William M. Ryan sold under foreclosure 608 West End Avenue, east side, 78.8 feet south of Ninety-fifth Street, 20 by 100, five-story and basement flat, to Orlando Mareno, plaintiff, for $26,882.

William Kennelly sold under foreclosure 20 to 24 Pell Street, north side, 223.2 feet west of the Bowery, west 73.10 by north 91 by 25 by south 8.4 by east 48 by south 75, three and six story brick tenement and stores, to Robert Kerr, plaintiff, for $76,000.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, public auction sale, 39 Third Avenue, east side, about 90 feet north of Ninth Street, 23 by 70, Hamilton Fish leasehold, three-story brick store and flat.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Bankson T. Morgan, referee, 165 West Ninety-fourth Street, north side, 168 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 14 by 100.8, three-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,837.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, James C. Spencer, referee, 110 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, 165 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 20 by 100.11, four-story and basement brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $19,313.

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 165 West Seventy-eighth Street, north side, 116 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 18 by 102.2, four-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sales, Sidney J. Cowen, referee, Naegle Avenue, centre line, 230 feet south west of Ellwood Street, centre line, runs northwest 396.4 by southwest 130.5½ by southeast 312.7 to centre line of Naegle Avenue by northeast 100, vacant; also Naegle Avenue, centre line, 230 feet southwest of Ellwood Street, centre line, runs southeast 250 by southwest 100 by northwest 250 to centre line of Naegle Avenue by northeast 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $3,383.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward R. Sandford, referee, 234 West Thirty-third Street, south side, 295 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 15 by 75 by 98.9 by 74, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,183.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, executors' sale, 361 West Fifty-fifth Street, 20 by 100.5, five-story brick and brownstone front dwelling; also southwest corner of Third Avenue and Thirteenth Street, Brooklyn, 100 by 51.8½, five-story brick factory, 200 by 40, with extension 30 by 85, and one-story frame factory, 195 by 85.

By Andrew L. Soulard, foreclosure sale, Emanuel M. Friend, referee, 326 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, south side, 257 feet east of Second Avenue, 100 by 100, four five-story brick tenements, with stores in No. 320. Due on judgment, $9,406; subject to first mortgage for $50,000.

By Bryan J. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Francis D. Hoyt, referee, 318 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, south side, 225 feet east of Second Avenue, 32 by 90 by 3.9 by 10 by 28.3 by 100, three-story brick house, with stable in rear. Due on judgment, $3,320.

By August Kleinau, Sheriff's sale on execution, 545 West Fifty-ninth Street, north side, 225 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 100.5, four-story brick tenement. All right, title, and interest of John O'Rourke on Aug. 25, 1896.

PROJECTED BUILDINGS.

The De Seldina Brothers are to erect a seven-story mercantile structure at the southwest corner of Canal and Chrystie Streets, from plans prepared by Stoughton & Hunter of this city. The site comprises 24, 26, and 28 Canal Street and 41, 43, and 45 Chrystie Street. The proposed new building is to be constructed of brick, stone, and iron, and will be fire-proof.

W. D. Hunter has plans in preparation for ten two-and-one-half-story stone and frame dwelling houses to be built at Yonkers Park for S. J. Mingle. The buildings are estimated to cost from $4,000 to $10,000 each, and will contain the latest improvements.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Ninetieth Street, north side, 275 feet west of Columbus Avenue, for two five-story and basement brick flats, by Thomas R. A. and William Hall of 687 Madison Avenue, owners; Alex. M. Welch of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $30,000.

Ninety-eighth Street, north side, 150 feet west of Columbus Avenue, for a two-story brick store, stable, and dwelling, John Townsend of 302 West Seventy-third Street, owner; Charles F. Auerbach of 407 Hancock Street, Long Island City, architect; V. Wille of 31 West Ninety-eighth Street, builder; cost, $8,000.

One Hundred and Eighth Street, northwest corner of Madison Avenue, for four five-story brick flats and stores, Joseph Schreiner of 110 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street and George Fennell of 121 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, owners; John Hauser of 1,441 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $82,000.

Palisade Place, south side, near Undercliff Terrace, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, Mrs. S. Thomas of 1 Elsmere Place, owner; S. L. Thomas, architect; cost, $4,500.

Cedar Avenue, west side, 200 feet north of intersection of Cedar Avenue and road, for a three-story frame tenement, Leon Belcher of 305 West Twenty-second Street, owner; Henry Davidson of 101 West Twenty-first Street, architect; cost, $3,500.

Morris Park Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of Garfield Street, (rear plot,) for a three-story frame store and dwelling, Toney Lekoy of 427 East One Hunded and Fifteenth Street, owner; Emilio Vignia of 348 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, architect; cost, $8,000.

Commonwealth Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of Morrill Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, Charles Knauf of Columbus and Van Nest Avenues, owner; Charles Knauf, architect; cost, $3,000.

Sixth Avenue, southeast corner of Thirtieth Street, alterations to a three-story brick hotel, Oliver S. Jones of 35 West Thirtieth Street, owner; A. G. Rechlin of 52 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, architect; cost, $1,600.

No. 268 Grand Street, alterations to a two-story and attic frame and brick dwelling and store, Isidor Lewkowitz of 40 East Sixty-seventh Street, owner; F. C. Zobel of 45 West Twenty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 352 West Fifty-third Street, alterations to a four-story brick dwelling and workshop, Charles Schneider of 776 Ninth Avenue, owner; James W. Cole of 403 West Fifty-first Street, architect; cost, $600.

Throgg's Neck, on the Lynch estate property, alterations to a one-story frame pavilion, by Frederick Lohbauer, owner; Louis Falk of 2,769 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Feb. 15.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 163d St, 100x100x irregular; Union Real Estate Company to Robert Wheelan..... $1

147TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Brook Av, 25x100; Katharine P. Kitchen to Henry F. Huettner 16,500

153D ST, n s, 425 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 27.5x100; Justina Hartman to Wilhelmine Krieger 9,000

147TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Brook Av, 25x100; Katharine P. Kitchen to John C. Davis 16,500

WILLIAM ST, n s, Lot 70, map of North Melrose; Henry M. Goble and wife to Henry Campbell 1

3D AV, w s, 125.2 ft s of 163d St, 25x96.5; William E. Stilling and referee to A. G. Hupfel 6,000

149TH ST, s s, 275.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x100; Adolph C. Hottenroth to Ernest J. Muller and wife 1

158TH ST, n s, Lot 128, map of Village of Melrose, 50x100; Franciska Muller to Adolph C. Hottenroth 1

149TH ST, n s, 275.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x100; Franciska Muller to Adolph C. Hottenroth 1

158TH ST, n s, Lot 128, map of Village of Melrose, 50x100; Adolph C. Hottenroth to Ernest J. Mullen and wife 1

ST. ANN'S AV, 162; John M. Linck and wife to Claus P. C. Oellerich..... 17,000

FOX ST, w s, 479 ft s of 167th St, 25x100; Eugene F. W. Braunsdorf and wife to John Reinschmidt 100

72D ST, s s, 283.4 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8x102.2; James W. Gerard, Jr., referee, to Sarah H. Foss..... 8,000

92D ST, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.8; Elise Sperling to Herman Sperling..... 1

2D AV, 1,285; August Jacob and wife to Henry Moller..... 10

76TH ST, n s, 237 ft e of 5th Av, 22x102.2; William W. Hall and wife to Mildred A. Bliss 1

MADISON AV, 1,765; Henry Rothschild and wife to Maurice Rapp and another. 1

8TH AV, n w corner of 57th St, 25.5x100; Mary H. Lawrence and another, executors, to Mary H. Lawrence..... 60,419

80TH ST, 134 West; Eva P. Grant and another to Alexander Davidson..... 100

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e corner of 86th St, 201.5 to 87th St x100; Moses Weis to William Bradley and another..... 1

85TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of West End Av, 50x102.2; Thomas Smith and others to John C. Barth..... 1

91ST ST, 124 West; Isaac A. Van Bomel and wife to James H. Thomas..... 10

52D ST, n s, 326 ft e of 11th Av, 26x100.5; Edward B. Gethin to Abraham Levy 1

LEXINGTON AV, s w corner of 41st St, 19.9x68; Mary Gregory to Max Tanenbaum 1

66TH ST, 434 East; George B. Crumbis to Fredericka Baum..... 17,400

107TH ST, 442 to 446 East; Amund Johansen and wife to Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager 1

HORATIO ST, n s, 149.3 ft e of West St, 50x81.4x50x81.1; Archibald D. Russell and wife to Eugene A. Hoffman..... 10

1ST AV, 202 and 204; Henry Imhof, executor, &c., to Francis Volkenberg, ½ part. 10,500

GROVE ST, 60; John A. Aspinwall and another, executors, &c., to Elias Kempner 11,750

SAME PROPERTY; Halstead H. Frost, Jr., and wife to same..... 10

SAME PROPERTY; The Mayor, &c., of the City of New York to Halstead H. Frost, Jr..... 483

CARMINE ST, 79; West Houston St, 228; Downing St, 64, 57, and 59, and 134 West 40th St; Rafael R. Govin to Anna Fullgraff, ½ part 2,500

MACDOUGAL ST, 116; Rosa Cohen to Lizzie Krautner 32,945

32D ST, n s, 55.10 ft e of Lexington Av, 20.1x49.5; Adolph Gies and wife to George H. Shafter 1,100

20TH ST, 426 East; William F. B. Redman and wife to Annie Dillon..... 9,250

22D ST, s s, 142 ft e of 6th Av, 23x98.9; Samuel W. Jennings and wife to Caroline R. Brown and another, executrixes, &c., 257TH ST, 326 East; Mary A. Dooley to Mary Sughrue 19,500

5TH AV, w s, 26 ft s of 39th St, 23.5x100; Abraham Boehm and others to Archibald D. Russell 10

83D ST, s s, 301 ft e of 4th Av, 21.10x102.2; Margaret T. Sutherland to Herman Strauss 1

MADISON AV, 1,767 and 1,769; Henry Rothschild and wife to Bertha Lewy..... 10

MADISON AV, 1,589; Adolph Tscheppe to Maria Tscheppe 1

69TH ST, s s, 382 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Sidney J. Cowen, referee, to Ellwood Street, centre line, runs northwest 396.4 by southwest 130.5½ by southeast 312.7 to centre line of Naegle Avenue by northeast 100, vacant; also Naegle Avenue, centre line, 230 feet southwest of Ellwood Street, centre line, runs southeast 250 by southwest 100 by northwest 250 to centre line of Naegle Avenue by northeast 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $3,383. 13,500

115TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 125x100.11; William H. Hall and wife to Max Freund 1

132D ST, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 150x99.11; John C. Barth and wife to Thomas Smith and another..... 1

109TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 25x89; Charles T. White and wife to Dennis O'Neill 1

8TH AV, 2,465; Henry D. Van Seggern and wife to Matthew Dexheimer..... 10

129TH ST, 209 East; Abraham Levy and wife to Edward B. Gethin..... 1

BOULEVARD LAFAYETTE, e s, 166.6 ft n of 170th St, 209x100x223.9x102.9; George R. Ward and others to William De L. Ward, ¼ part 3,750

158TH ST, 517 West; Annie L. Outwater to James F. McDonough..... 8,000

WADSWORTH AV, e s, 25 ft n of 178th St, 25x100; Thomas H. Steers to Henry Morgenthau 1

PIKE ST, 29; Abraham Goldstein and wife to Asher Simon and others..... 1

HENRY ST, 19; Phineas H. Scudder and Emanuel M. Friend, referee, to Harry Mack 1

GOUVERNEUR ST, s w corner of Madison St, 24.6x61; Philip Kotlowsky and others to Lena Miller..... 39,000

WEST ST, s e corner of Desbrosses St, 43.8x85; Nathaniel H. Offerman and others to John Offerman, ½ part..... 1

WASHINGTON ST, 180; same to Lena M. Rasch..... 1

WASHINGTON ST, 182; same to same..... 1

WORTH ST, 49; Jacob Rothschild, map of estate of Henry J. Rutgers; William C. Renwick and wife to Clarence R. Conger..... 4,250

HENRY ST, 77; Philemon H. Scudder and another, trustees, to Lorin K. Scudder and others 19,800

RAILROAD AV, e s, 275 ft s of Talmadge St, 25x150; Mary A. Brennan and others to Maria Larkin..... 10

PERET AV, e s, 250 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 33x100; Augusta Hammerstein to Frank B. French..... 1

POST ROAD FROM NEW YORK TO Albany, Lots 15 and 17, map of property of Mary C. P. Macomb, at King's Bridge; Alexander Davidson and wife to Eva P. Graff..... 100

WEST END AV, n w corner of 103d St, 20.11x100; Ernest G. Stedman, as executor, &c., to James W. Taylor..... 29,000

BROADWAY, or King's Bridge Road, n w corner of Hawthorne St, 25x100; Patrick Hennessy and wife to D. B. Freedman 1

132D ST, 272 West; William H. Fairchild to George L. Riley..... 14,500

11 PELL ST, 272 West; Herman Seidman and wife to Alexander Thern..... 1

115TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 125x100.11; Max Freund and wife to Giuseppe A. Adamo..... 100

WEST END AV, n w corner of 103d St, 20.11x100; James W. Taylor and wife to Gustav Cimlotti..... 1

AMSTERDAM AV, 949; William Cumming, Jr., and others to John Sasse and another 1

8TH ST, 228 East; Otto H. Dage and wife to Walter Smith..... 1

127TH ST, n w corner of Madison Av, 35x20.4; William E. Finn and wife to Mathilda Addison..... 1

MADISON AV, w s, 50.10 ft n of 103d St, 25x95; Joseph J. Schreiner and wife to George Fennell..... 1

MADISON AV, w s, 26 ft s of 104th St, 25x95; same to same, ½ part..... 1

5TH ST, s s, Lot 90, map of Unionport; 100x216; Catherine E. Allison to Elsie J. Allison..... 1

CEDAR AV, w s, Lot 238, map of Laconia Park, 3 lots, 25x100; Malinda G. Mace to Walter C. L. Heinecke..... 275

CEDAR AV, w s, same property; Edmund Heinecke to Anna G. Heinecke... 1

LYON AV, n e corner of Doris Av, 100x100; William K. Pierce to Daniel D. Bailey 1

ALLEN ST, 152 and 154; Pincus Lowenfeld and wife to Morris Goldstein, ¼ part 1

3D ST, s s, 171.4 ft e of 2d Av, 33.9x irregular; Forbes J. Hennessy, referee, to William Prager 24,550

LOT 49, s of 3d St and 137.6 ft e of 2d Av, runs w 37.6x n 25.9x e 23.10, with alley rights; William Prager and wife to Charlotte H. Gordell 1

3D ST, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 37.6x101.9; William Prager and wife to Charlotte H. Gordell 1

107TH ST, 442 to 446 East; William Prager and others to Joseph Friedman..... 25,000

SPRING ST, 195; John Sasse and wife to William Cumming, Jr., and another..... 1

26TH ST, 229 East; Patrick Gallagher and wife to John McKew..... 1

20TH ST, 402 West; Mary Cushman and another, executors, &c., to Angelica B. Taber, 2-7 part 2,600

15TH ST, 540 East; Annie Kemble to Jacob Schlosser 1

5TH AV, 428; Jacob Rothschild and wife to Archibald D. Russell 10

51ST ST, n s, 131.6 ft e of 1st Av, 18.9x100.5; Moser Arndtstein and wife to Rosa Jampole 1

SAME PROPERTY; Rosa Janpole to Moser Arndtstein 1

Recorded Leases.

MOTT, Daniel L., to John E. Heins; 2,138 7th Av, 4¼ years..... $2,800 $3,000

DELANO, Laura A., and others, trustees, &c., to Edward V. Loew; w s of 10th Av, 60.3 ft s of 58th St, 14 years... 875

SAME to same; w s of 10th Av, 80.4 ft s of 58th St, 14 years 875

SAME to same; w s of 10th Av, 60.3 ft n of 55th St, 14 years 875

SAME to same; w s of 10th Av, 40.2 ft n of 55th St, 14 years 875

SAME to same; w s of 10th Av, 20.1 ft n of 55th St, 14 years..... 875

BATES, George W., to William Molloy; 2,647 3d Av, store, 5 years..... $1,900 2,000

PADEAN, Catherine, to Michael J. Sullivan; store, n w corner of 1st Av and 21st St, 3¼ years $900 1,000

Recorded Mortgages.

ADAMO, Giuseppe A., to Max Freund; s s of 115th St, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year. $52,500

SAME to same; same property, 1 year.... 27,875

BAYLIES, Franklin, and wife to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; s s of 134th St, 125 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year..... 14,000

BELLER, Florence, to Babette Siedenbach; n s of 122d St, 116 ft w of 7th Av, 5 years..... 10,000

BLISS, Clara H., and Charles H., to John H. Montgomery; n e corner Edgecombe Av and 139th St, demand..... 6,000

BERRYMAN, Harriette Whitney, to Tarrant Putnam, trustee, &c.; n s of 5th St, 350 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years..... 17,000

BUSCH, Julius, and others to Frederick J. Middlebrook; n e side of 54th St, 275 ft n w of 9th Av, 5 years..... 5,000

BURNHAM, Frederick A., to Citizens' Savings Bank, New York; s s of Morton St, 75 ft w of Bedford St, 1 year..... 35,000

BLAUVELT, John M., and wife to Edwin J. Blauvelt; 2 tenement Av, 225.9 ft w of Prospect Av, demand 42,000

BRADLEY, William, Celia M., James, and Lillian M. Bradley, to David E. Oppenheimer and another; n e corner of Riverside Drive and 86th St, 1 year..... 120,000

CONWAY, Louis L., to Ferdinand Kurzman; s w corner of Melrose Av and 157th St, 1 year..... 4,500

CLIMOFFI, Gustav, to James W. Taylor; 103d St, n w corner of West End Av, 1 year 10,000

CONWAY, Louis L., to Alexander Masterson and another, trustees, &c.; 759 Melrose Av, 3 years..... 25,000

CUMMINGS, Jr., William, and others to Louis Borstelmann; 195 Spring St, 3 years..... 9,000

CAREY, Mary, to Emma D. Stone; n s of 93d St, 175.4 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years 18,000

CONN, Abraham, and wife to the United States Trust Company of New York; 234 East 6th St, 5 years..... 18,000

COPELAND, Henry C., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n w corner of 8th Av and 53d St, 1 year..... 40,000

SAME to John J. Clancy; same property, 1 year 15,000

DEXHEIMER, Matthew, to Henry D. Van Seggern; w s of 8th Av, 2,463, 3 years.. 6,000

DORLAND, Mary G., to George P. Shirmer, trustee, amended map of Bronxwood Park, bond 500

DOHRENWEND, Gustav J., and Frances Volkenberg to August Kleinau; 202 and 204 1st Av, 3 years..... 4,000

DAVIS, John C., to Katharine P. Kitchen; s s of 147th St, 175 ft e of Brook Av, 1 year 2,300

DILLON, Annie, to William F. B. Redman; s s of 20th St, 319.6 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years..... 750

ELY, Emily L., to Mary L. Payson; n w corner of 8th Av and 43d St, 1 year..... 2,000

FREEDMAN, Daniel B., to Julia A. Beals; n w corner of Broadway or King's Bridge Road and Hawthorne St, 3 years 3,100

FOSS, Sara N. and Max J., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; s s of 72d St, 283.4 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year. 6,000

GETHIN, Edward B., to Susanna Lente; 108 West 129th St, demand..... 1,000

GARKEN, Margaretha G., and husband to Robert M. Bruce; n e corner of Elton Av and 155th St, 3 years..... 25,000

GRODEL, Charlotte H., to Elizabeth L. Dixon; Lot in rear of 60 and 52 East 3d St, 1 year 2,600

HAMMERSTEIN, Harry, to Julius G. Miller; all of ½ share to lease by William Jamieson to Oscar Hammerstein, March 6, 1893, note 3,000

SAME to Samuel B. French; same property, note 3,800

HILLMAN, Laura A., and husband to Daniel Sickles, executor and trustee of Mary S. Sickles; old e s of Washington Av, 348.2 ft n of Quarry Road, 3 years 6,000

HEATH, Anna J., to Emma M. Brower; n e s of Fairmount Av, Lot 86 map of Fairmount, 3 years 4,000

JANPOLE, Rosa, to Loomis L. White, as trustee, &c.; s s of 48th St, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years 45

SAME to the Society for Ethical Culture; n s of 51st St, 131.6 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years 11,500

KELLER, Emma J., to Charles Nagel; e s of 8th Av, 50.2 ft s of 130th St; also 117 Walker St, 1½ years..... 8,000

KEMPNER, Elias, to the Mercantile Trust Company, trustee; 60 Grove St, 1 year.. 9,000

KIGHT, Alonzo B., and wife to Charles G. Brooks; 304 West 76th St, 3 years.. 42,000

KRAUTNER, Llese, to Maria Reber; n s of 3d St, 250 ft w of Avenue A, lease, 2 years 1,500

KRAUTNER, Lizzie, to Max Goldstein; 116 Macdougal St, 3 months..... 500

KITCHEN, Katharine P. and Andrew, to Estelle B. Strong; s s of 147th St, 200 ft e of Brook Av, 2 years..... 10,500

SAME to Ella D. Goodrich, as trustee, &c.; s s of 147th St, 175 ft e of Brook Av, 3 years 10,500

KIGHT, Alonzo B., to Edward and Henry Hirsh; s s of 76th St, 125 ft w of West End Av, demand 7,000

SAME to Anna G. Du Bois; 306 West 76th St, 3 years..... 46,000

LAWRENCE, Frederick L., and wife to Sarah A. Sands; n s of 106th St, 226.8 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 5,500

LEECH, Martin and Kate, to New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association; w s of 2d Av, 25 feet 10 inches s of Jennings St, or Charlotte Place, installments 2,500

MACK, Harry, to Laemmlein Buttenwieser; 1 Henry St, demand..... 8,000

MATTHEWS, John W., and Annie Matthles; Lot 21, map of 62 lots, Mount Hope, 1 year 1,075

METZLER, Annie M., to Maggie U. Collins; e s of Villa Av, 510.3 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 3 years..... 2,500

SAME to same; w s of Anthony Av, 745.9 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 3 years..... 500

McDONALD, Ellen, to William A. Martin; 105 Varick St, 3 years..... 1,000

OELLERICH, Claus P. C., to John M. Linck; 162 St. Ann's Av, installments. 2,000

OLSEN, Ole H., to Samuel Colgate, as trustee, &c.; Southern Boulevard, e s, 97.8 ft n of Freeman St, two mortgages, 3 years 6,000

SAME to executors of Elizabeth A. Colgate; Southern Boulevard, e s, 79.11 ft n of Freeman St, 3 years..... 2,500

O'GORMAN, Mary E., and others to German American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; s s of 142d St, 91.8 ft e of Willis Av, four lots, four mortgages, 3 years 16,000

PURRINGTON, George F., and wife to Robert S. Minturn; n s of 137th St, 275 and 300 ft e of 6th Av, two mortgages, 1 year 2,000

SAME to trustees of Anna M. Quicke; n s of 137th St, 275 and 300 ft e of 6th Av, two mortgages, 3 years..... 33,000

PRAGER, William, to New York Security and Trust Company; s s of East 3d St, 171.4 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year..... 15,000

SAME to Frederic J. Middlebrook; same property, 1 year..... 8,000

PUGH, Paul B., to Charles Dickinson, executor of John Dickinson; s s of 145th St, 62 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years.. 14,000

PUGH, Willis B., to Paul B. Pugh; 1,973 Bathgate Av, 2 years..... 500

PROSSOR, Louis A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 177 West 79th St, 3 years 16,500

SAME to S. Charles Welsh, trustee, &c., for Ethel E. Tweedie; 177 West 79th St, 1 year 6,000

PENTZ, Ellen, to Adelaide Stack; w s of Gouverneur Lane, 72.8 ft s of Water St, 5 years..... 6,000

RILEY, George L., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 272 West 132d St, 3 years 4,000

REINSCHMIDT, John, and wife to Isabella Horne; w s of Fox St, 336 ft n of 165th St, 1 year..... 1,100

REICHARDT, Louis, and wife to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n e corner of Brook Av and 138th St, 1 year. 14,500

SAME to same; n s of 138th St, 24.10 ft, e of Brook Av, 9 lots, (nine mortgages,) 1 year..... 125,000

SAVAGE, Edward S., and wife to Eugene B. Walton; s w corner of De Peyster St and South St, 5 years..... 15,000

SCHIWARZ, Adolph, and wife to George and Theodore Schroeder; w s of White Plains Road, 150.5 ft n of Becker Av, demand 450

SPEKTORSKY, Abraham, to Isaac Levy; 69 East Broadway, 3 years..... 3,000

SCHELINKE, Elizabeth, executrix, &c., of Edward J. King; 217 West 31st St, 5 years 17,000

SCHOPPER, Henry, and wife to Clark B. Angustein; e s of 11th Av, 116.8 ft w of Clinton Av, 1 year 600

SMITH, Walter, to Anna H. Wilde; 228 East 54th St, 3 years..... 10,000

STERN, Emanuel, and Edward Schwartz, to the New York Life Insurance Company; 714 Broadway, 5 years..... 160,000

SPRINGER, Emma T. and Linda P., to Solomon De Jonge; n s of 42d St, 267.10 ft e of Broadway, 5 years 10,000

SCHAFFNER, Charles E., to New York Mutual Savings and Loan Association; w s of 10th Av, 20.1, 42.2, and 60.3 ft n of 55th St; also 10th Av, w s, 60.3 and 80.4 ft s of 56th St, leaseholds, five mortgages, installments 15,000

VALENTINE, William H., to Walter Stabler; 1,986 Bathgate Av, 2 years..... 850

WITTACKER, Annie and Julius C., to Sara Prince; n s of 32 Stanton St, 1 year 1,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BRUCE-BROWN, Ruth A., guardian, to State Trust Company, guardian, &c..... $10,000

CULLEN, John, to Edward P. Steers..... 10,000

CUNNINGHAM, Evaline, guardian of Luke V. O'Reilly, to trustee of John Baird, deceased 5,000

COHN, Hugo, and another, executors of Benjamin Ehrmann, or Ehrman, to Morris Kahn 2,012

DUFFY, John H., to Ellen V. Snowden.... 1

FRIEDMAN, Joseph, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another 3,500

GANZENMULLER, August, to Gabriel Sommers 5,000

HEWLETT, William H., to C. Adelbert Becker 7,749

KNOX, Effie V., to William P. Taber. 7,500

KITCHEN, Joseph M. D., and another, executors, &c., of Maria L. Kitchen, to trustee for Zuba H. Kitchen..... 23,000

KITCHEN, Katharine P., to Frederick Folz 1

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to the New York Security and Trust Company..... 1

McMANUS, Mary, to Louisa Schweicher.. 2,010

MONTGOMERY, John H., to Levi W. Moen 1

ROBERT, Mary E., to the Corn Exchange Bank 14,120

SARGENT, George H., to Judson S. Todd. 1

THE STATE TRUST COMPANY, guardian of F. D. V. Muller, to the State Trust Company, guardian of Alessandro Fabbri 12,000

THE MANHATTAN REAL ESTATE AND Building Association to Louisa Schweigler 2,000

TODD, Judson S., to Edward Winslow.. 1

WALTON, Eugene B., to the Union County Bank of Rahway, N. J..... 1

Lis Pendens.

121ST ST, 209 West; Elek J. Ludvigh against Harriet Johnston and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

FOX ST, s w corner of 169th St, 29.7x63.6x irregular; Thomas-Robertson-Stevenson Company against Elizabeth O'Toole and others, (to foreclose mechnic's lien.)

ORCHARD ST, e s, 150 ft s of Grand St, 25x87.6; Sarah Federgreen against Hannah Weinstein, (to foreclose mortgage.)

EAGLE AV, w s, 175 ft n of 161st St, 150x125; Citizens' Savings Bank against Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Child's Protectory and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

4TH ST, 372 East; Margaret Ludwig against William J. Reilly and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

4TH ST, n s, and s s of 5th St, Lot 90, 100x216, on map of Unionport; Elsie J. Allison against Henry Rheinmuller, (action to debar claim, &c.)

VALENTINE AV, w s, Lot 27, and south ½ of Lot 26, map of Peter Valentine Farm, Fordham; Emily L. Wiggins against Matthew J. McKeon and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

55TH ST, s s, 117.3 ft w of 8th Av, leasehold; also, Manhattan Av, w s, 78.5 ft s of 121st St, 15x80; Mariton B. Metcalf and others against Joseph Lilienthal, (to set aside two deeds.)

94TH ST, 40 West; Henry Gottgetreu against Ray Werner and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

TINTON AV, e s, 76.2 ft s of Clifton St, 25x84.9; Hastings E. Page against Frederick Probst, (to foreclose mortgage.)

31ST ST, 149 East; Thomas W. Jackson against Jennie R. J. Irving and others, (for a partition.)

PRINCE ST, n e corner of West Broadway, 20x71.3; Denison P. Chesebro and another against Louisa Siefke and others, (for specific performance.)

TINTON AV, e s, 237.6 ft n of 161st St, runs e 264.2 ft to Union Av, n 52.11x w 264.2 to Tinton Av x s 52.11 ft; Ida M. Clayton against Frederick Outcalt and others, (for a partition.)

Mechanics' Liens.

118TH ST, n e corner of Lexington Av, 39x100; Mehrhof Brick Company against Muller & Krabs, or Maggie E. Woods, owners; Muller & Krabs, contractors.... $76

45TH ST, 241 and 243 East; Henry Rieg against Ellen J. Potts, owner; Charles F. Hunt, contractor 443

45TH ST, 238 East; Louis Rosenbaum against Rosie Bienenfeld, owner and contractor 100

139TH ST, n s, and s s of 139th St, 200 ft e of Willis Av, 50x200; August Zimmerman against Henry Muller, owner; George Diehl, contractor 90

BROADWAY, 835; F. W. Hartley against Joseph Simons, lessee, and contractor.... 230

179TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 11th Av, 100 x100; Thomas J. Cosgrove, assignee of Thomas J. Brennan, against Arthur P. Mander, owner and contractor..... 1,660

JENNINGS ST, s s, 178 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 87.9x128.8x54.9x131.8; Otto J. Kraus against John E. Vill, owner and contractor 65

3D AV, 73; Matthew A. Ryan against Theodore Schmaltholz, owner; Jeremiah Colline, contractor 149

187TH ST, 892 East; Jens S. Jensen against Joseph Fiella, owner; August Pearson, contractor 45

86TH ST, 55 West; Kertscher & Co. against Pincus Nathan, owner and contractor 1,085

PARK ROW, 136; Manhattan Cornice and Skylight Works against John Callahan, owner; John Finlay, contractor 4,000

MADISON ST, n e corner of Birmingham St, 38x100; Dimock & Fink against Louis Krulewirch, owner; Louis Lewinson, contractor; Charles Winkel and Samuel Friedman, contractors 142

ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 915, LAWS 1896.

165TH ST, n e corner of Fox St, 26x96x19 x96; Didrik Sakarlasen vs. Mrs. Emma Mechmann to James A. and E. T. Wolf. $130

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 31—Rufus E. Graves vs. the United States.—From the District Court for the Northern District of Iowa. Judgment reversed and new trial granted.

No. 187—The United States vs. Joshua Goreham.—From the Court of Claims. Judgment affirmed.

Nos. 617, 618, 619, and 620—The District of Columbia vs. George E. Johnson, administrator, &c.; Margaret R. Sheckels et al., executrices, &c.; Joseph T. H. Hall, and William Dickson, assignee, &c.—From the Court of Claims. Judgments reversed.

No. 625—Warren E. Price vs. the United States.—From the District Court for the Northern District of California. Judgment affirmed.

No. 182—Thomas F. Oakes et al., receivers, &c., vs. Clara Mase, administratrix, &c.—From the Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit. Judgment reversed.

No. 69—The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company vs. the State of Ohio ex rel. Russell C. Humphrey.—From the Supreme Court of Ohio. Judgment affirmed.

No. 100—The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company vs. Robert Mingus.—From the Supreme Court of New Mexico. Judgment affirmed.

No. 78—

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

—ASSOCIATED PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.—Judgment for $4,002 was entered yesterday against the Associated Physicians and Surgeons, formerly at 160 Fifth Avenue, in favor of Samuel B. Parmelee, for salary for services.

—POWELL & PLACE.—Ansel K. Powell and William H. Place, comprising the firm of Powell & Place, wholesale dealers in poultry and game at 85 Barclay Street, made an assignment yesterday to Uriah W. Tompkins, without preference. Mr. Powell has been in this line of business fifteen years, and Mr. Place became a partner on June 1, 1896. Their capital was small.

—SIMON BLAUT.—Three judgments, aggregating $14,450, were entered yesterday against Simon Blaut of 81 Park Row, in favor of Miles M. O'Brien and James G. Cannon, as receivers of the Madison Square Bank. Mr. Blaut indorsed three notes of other persons, which were put into the bank. Joseph F. Blaut, brother of Simon Blaut, was President of the bank.

—PEPPERELL COMPANY AND OTHERS.—Daniel P. Ingraham has been appointed receiver of the rents of three flat houses at 221 to 225 West Sixteenth Street, in a suit brought by Alfred Gutwillig against the Pepperell Company and others, to foreclose a second mortgage of $12,850, after a first mortgage of $81,000. It was stated that the second mortgage fell due on Feb. 1, and on the same day the Pepperell Company transferred the property to Peter C. Schenck of Chicago.

—BISCHOFF & ADLER.—Judge Truax of the Supreme Court has appointed Samuel V. Speyer receiver of all the property transferred by the firm of Bischoff & Adler, cloak manufacturers, at 537 and 539 Broadway, just previous to their failure, in November last, to Lottie Adler, wife of Leon A. Adler of that firm in an action brought by Blumenstiel & Hirsch for eleven creditors, whose claims aggregate $15,000, to set aside the transfer. The property consisted of outstanding accounts to the amount of $4,000. Mrs. Adler collected the accounts and invested $4,000 of the proceeds, it is alleged, in the business of R. Smith & Co., retaining the balance. The receivership includes her interest in R. Smith & Co.

Out of Town.

—F. P. PLIMPTON.—An assignment was made yesterday by F. P. Plimton, furniture dealer, Chicago. His assets are $6,358 and liabilities $3,330.

—SARAH A. SMITH.—The Sheriff of New York yesterday received an attachment against Sarah A. Smith of Redding, Conn., for $1,630 in favor of Adolph M. Bendheim, and it was served on an attorney in New York.

—JACOB F. SHEAFFER.—Jacob F. Sheaffer, distiller and liquor dealer of Louisville, Ky., Saturday confessed judgment to relatives for $14,846, and Internal Revenue Collector Shearer yesterday seized all of Sheaffer's property, including distillery, bonded warehouse, retail liquor store, and retail shoe store, on a claim by the Government for $45,487.22. Sheaffer's bonded warehouse was burned in 1893, and the Government refused to abate the tax on the whisky burned, hence the claim.

—CHICAGO INTERIOR DECORATING COMPANY.—The Chicago Interior Decorating Company, at 149-150 Michigan Avenue, made an assignment yesterday to George Martin, President of the company. The assets of the concern are said to be $18,000 and the liabilities are estimated at $102,000. The failure was due to the assignment of S. A. Barton a few days ago, in Boston. The company, which succeeded to the business of the Henry Dibbles Company after it went into the hands of a receiver in 1893, was organized by Mr. Barton, who was the chief stockholder. The unusual excess of liabilities over the assets, it is said, represents transactions between the company and Mr. Barton, for which the company is liable.

Judgments.

Filed Monday, Feb. 15.

ANTHONY, James L.—W. D. Braun	$756
ALPERT, Barnett—Joseph and Moses Stern	411
BRIGHAM, William T., Robert D. Hopkins, and Isaac H. Francis—Elizabeth Grafton	3,457
BLUMAUER, Simon, Samuel F. and Marcus A. Meyers—Courvoiser Wilcox Manufacturing Company	514
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Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and seamstress; best city references. 237 East 74th St., Keenan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid in a private family; best of city reference. 122 East 32d St.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and to do waiting. 409 East 78th St.; inquire basement.

Cooks.

COOK, &c.—By an educated German person; 36; competent cook, housekeeper, practical dressmaker; wishes suitable position; is willing to help where another girl is kept, or care of children and sewing; wages, $20 to $22; has best city references; city or country. A. B., Times Agency, 1,334 3d Av.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a woman to go out by the day; excellent cook and laundress; thoroughly understands housecleaning; best references. 1,210 3d Av., third floor, front.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; still at present employer's; disengaged Feb. 18; first-class reference; wages, $30 to $35. M. T., Box 874 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as excellent cook in a private family; understands her business; good baker; first-class reference. 217 East 45th St.

COOK.—By a respectable Scotch Protestant young woman as good cook; no objection to washing; city or country; understands all kinds of game; good city reference. 319 East 32d St.

COOK.—By a Swedish girl as good cook in private family; city reference. 664 6th Av., dressmaker's bell.

COOK.—By a girl as first-class cook in a private family; best references; no cards. Call, 10 to 3, at 119 Greenwich Av.; ring second bell.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as cook in private family; best city reference. N., 14 West 62d St.; no cards.

COOK.—By good cook, American family; understands good family cooking; assist washing; city reference. 68 East 50th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook; best city reference. 252 West 47th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—Fine washing, ironing, or housecleaning; respectable woman; with best city reference. 240 East 38th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By experienced dressmaker; Parisian style and finish given reasonably, or out by day; terms, $3; work shown. Alice Hall, 1,276 Broadway, near 33d St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By an excellent Parisian visiting Governess; wishes two more pupils. A. B. C., Times Agency, 1,334 3d Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By well-educated French Protestant; thoroughly competent; take entire charge of children; good management; highest city references. Madgmoiselle, 221 West 34th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a competent girl to do general housework; good cook. Present employer's, 1,074 Avenue A, corner of 58th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID or NURSE.—By a young Englishwoman as lady's maid or nurse; willing to travel or go to country; best city reference. 1,050 Park Av., Mark's bell.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a refined German Protestant as maid and fine seamstress; no objection to light chamberwork in American family; good references. 229 East 121st St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Good hairdresser, packer, and traveler; thoroughly competent in all maid's duties; willing to assist with chamberwork. K. R., Box 67, 1,242 Broadway.

MAID.—By educated North German maid; take full charge lady's wardrobe; dressmaker, seamstress; experienced in traveling and packing; highest reference. M. S., 15 Sutton Place.

MAID.—By a French girl as maid; good seamstress, traveler, and packer; best reference. 139 West 46th St.

MAID.—By a French person; understands all duties well; city or country; obliging; well recommended. Marie, Box 49, 1,242 Broadway.

MAID.—Lady desires to find situation for French maid; excellent seamstress. 15 West 10th St.

HOUSEMAID, &c.—As housemaid or to take care of growing children; age, 24; English. Annie C., care Mrs. H., 812 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Protestant as laundress; first-class; can do shirts, cuffs, and collars, ladies' and children's fine ware; where no other work is required; no objection to country; best reference. 118 East 51st St.

LAUNDRESS.—As laundress; has good reference from her last employer. 124 West 31st St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—As attendant nurse to invalid or elderly gentleman; thoroughly experienced in massage treatment, &c.; can shave; highly recommended. Attendant, 1,480 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a respectable girl as nurse and assist at chamberwork. 325 East 36th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a young girl as seamstress and to assist with chamberwork; willing and obliging; good references. 73 West 83d St., Smith's bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a woman who worked as seamstress with dressmaker, desires change to private family, as seamstress; willing to assist with light chamberwork. 128 Christopher St.

SEAMSTRESS or MAID.—By a French Swiss Protestant as first-class seamstress or maid; good city references. M. B., 341 West 30th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a young girl as first-class waitress or chamberwork and waiting in a private family; willing and obliging; best city reference. 411 East 59th St., first floor.

WAITRESS.—By a young Englishwoman as waitress; thoroughly competent in all branches; best city reference. 1,050 Park Av., Mark's bell.

WAITRESS, &c.—By an English Protestant girl as waitress or chamberwork and waiting in a private family; good personal reference. E. L., 329 3d Av.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By experienced Englishwoman by week or permanent; waits on dinner parties. H., Box 333 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By a young girl as first-class waitress or parlormaid; wages, $20 to $25. 131 West 60th St., McDavitt's bell.

Washing.

WASHING.—By a German woman to do washing at home. 309 East 83d St. Ohrle, top floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Miscellaneous.

CHAPERON.—A refined English lady of experience, now living in France and speaking German and French, would chaperon young ladies desirous of traveling in Europe. Address, for details, A. V. R., care P. O. Box 2345, N. Y.

MANICURE.—Young lady wishes few private customers; home or out. Helen Chandler, 118 West 39th St., Apartment C.

NORTH GERMAN VISITING TEACHER OF great ability and success, desires additional pupils; three languages; English branches; good music; highest references. Diploma, 1,227 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a French couple; wife as first-class cook; understands good pastry; can take whole charge of kitchen; man as first-class butler; competent in general housework; best city references. Armand, 117 West 24th St.

BUTLER.—By a sober, steady, experienced Englishman; lived with best families; age, 38; height, 5 feet 9 inches; well recommended. D. M., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER—PARLORMAID or CHAMBERMAID.—Man and wife; man butler; wife parlormaid or chambermaid; present engaged; employer can be seen. J. M., 33 East 22d St.

BUTLER.—By a first-class, steady French butler in a private family; moderate wages; first-class city reference. V. De Monde, 207 West 41st St.

BUTLER—MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By smart English couple; expert butler and valet; wife excellent dressmaker and maid. Butler, 314 East 62d St., parlor floor.

BUTLER—VALET.—By a North German; first-class experienced man; single; age, 38 years; six years highes' city references. Butler, 201 East 14th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—Age, 34; first-class; two years' city references; sober. O., 273 West 36th St.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly reliable young man; eight years' best city reference; is a good valet and silver cleaner. J., 157 East 33d St.

BUTLER, VALET.—First-class, sober, and honest and obliging; city reference. M., 388 6th Av.

Conchmen.

COACHMAN.—By first-class coachman; sober, honest; excellent driver; family, going abroad, desires situation for him; personal reference given by present employer. Call, Wednesday and Thursday, from 9 to 1, at private stable, 107 West 56th St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By young married man; thoroughly understands his business in all particulars; first-class references; city or country. Louis, 163 East 32d St.

COACHMAN.—By German man as competent coachman; five years' city reference. Zurfluh, 187 West 100th St.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes to get a situation for a coachman whom he can recommend. Write to 15 West 13th St.

COACHMAN.—By young man; best reference; city or country. I. W., 2 East 70th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Scotch; married; experienced in plant houses, graperies, roses, vegetables under glass and outside, planting and care of fruit, forest, ornamental trees, shrubs, and hardy plants, and management of first-class gardens and grounds; references from reliable city families. Inquire, care Henderson & Co., 35 and 37 Cortlandt St.

GARDENER.—By a married man; no children; English; understands care greenhouses and graperies and vegetables; fifteen years' reference. J. Peters, 227 West 15th St.

GARDENER.—By a farmer; thoroughly competent to take charge gentleman's garden, lawns, greenhouse, graperies; refers to three last places. W. F. R., 1,242 Broadway.

GARDENER.—First-class in all branches; thoroughly understands the management of gentleman's place; French; married; one girl; best references. 220 West 59th St.

GARDENER—COOK.—By a married couple; in private family; man as gardener; wife as cook; best references. 300 W. 35th St., Reyen, care of Mrs. Moyne.

GARDENER.—By a first-class man, to take charge of gentleman's place; Scotch, married; no small children; best of references. S., Box 181 Times Office.

Second Men.

SECOND or THIRD MAN.—In a private family; city or country; assist waiting, attend furnace, and windows; young and willing; city reference. Permanent, 270 West 23d St.

SECOND MAN and VALET.—As second man and valet in a private family; six years' city references. 928 6th Av., tailor's store.

Miscellaneous.

PAINTER, &c.—By a painter, decorator, paperhanger, kalsomíner, varnisher, and upholdsterer; moderate wages or reasonable contract; highest city hotel references. Adolph Newman, 343 East 19th St.

BY A GERMAN AMERICAN, WORK OF ANY kind; good references. May, 419 East 9th St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

NURSE WANTED.—An experienced and well-recommended infant's nurse for the country. Apply, Tuesday and Wednesday, between 11 and 1, to Mrs. Potter, 2 West 36th St.

EXCURSIONS.

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Special vestibuled trains of sleeping, dining, and composite library and observation cars, for Mexico only, and Mexico and California combined, offer unequalled facilities for visiting Mexico comfortably, and make it possible to include many places of historic and picturesque interest that would otherwise be inaccessible on account of the lack of suitable hotel accommodations. Tickets allow entire freedom of movement.

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Choice of routes and entire freedom of movement. Dining cars are used, and the service is intended for those who wish to travel in the most comfortable manner.

FLORIDA TOUR, Feb. 25.
JAMAICA, Feb. 25.
WASHINGTON TOURS, March 27, April 5, May 12.
WASHINGTON INAUGURATION TRIP, Feb. 26.
EUROPEAN TOURS, March 27, May 4, 15, 19; June 9 and 26.

Railroad and Steamship tickets for all parts of the world at lowest rates.

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CALIFORNIA AND EASTERN
TROTTING STOCK AT AUCTION,
February 16, 17, and 18, 1897, Days and Evenings, at Madison Square Garden, New York, including the closing out by
MR. WILLIAM CORBETT
of his celebrated
SAN MATEO STUD, OF CALIFORNIA,
headed by the great sires,
GUY WILKES AND SABLE WILKES,
and a great band of
Brood Mares, Trotters and Youngsters;
also consignments from Messrs.
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Isaac V. Baker, Jr., Comstock, N. Y.
John B. Dutcher & Son, Pawling, N. Y.
F. C. Sayles, Pawtucket, R. I.
E. T. Bedford, Brooklyn, N. Y.
C. W. Baker, Aberdeen, Md.
Frank Rockefeller, Cleveland, Ohio.
and many others.
For catalogue address
PETER C. KELLOGG, Auctioneer,
107 John St., New York.

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OLD POINT COMFORT, VA.
THE CHAMBERLIN
Finest Hotel on Atlantic Coast.
Now Open. Apply for particulars to G. W. SWETT, Manager, Old Point Comfort, Va.

DRY GOODS.

LIKE A BREEZE OF SPRING ARE LIEBert's Violets; 29c. bottle. Pear's Soap, 5c. JAMMES, 900 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

LANGUAGES.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Sq., N. Y., and 73 Court St., Brooklyn. Branches in chief American and European cities. Free lecture, Sat. at 11; low fee; term begins now.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be ready daily by all interested as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending February 20th, 1897, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamer Havel*, via Southampton and Bremen.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamer St. Louis*, via Southampton; at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamer Zaandam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Zaandam;") at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamer Germanic*, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamer Westernland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Westernland.")

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamer La Bourgogne*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bourgogne;") at 4:30 AM for Europe, per steamer Servia*, via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamer Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam;") at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II., (letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II.;") at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamer State of California, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per State of California.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take Printed Matter, &c., for Germany, and Specially Addressed Printed Matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take Specially Addressed Printed Matter, &c., for Europe. American, Cunard, and French line steamers take Printed Matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the Supplementary Transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 2 PM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamer Kaffir Prince, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters must be directed "per Kaffir Prince;") at $3 PM for Costa Rica, per steamer from New Orleans; at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.

WEDNESDAY.—At 11 AM for Pernambuco, Victoria, and Santos, per steamer Dalecarlia, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Dalecarlia;") at 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for Bermuda, St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward, and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamer Orinoco, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Orinoco;") at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamer Saratoga, via Havana.

THURSDAY.—At 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, and Demerara, per steamer Fontabelle, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Fontabelle.")

FRIDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Jeremie, Savanilla, and Greytown, per steamer Alene, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Alene;") at 2 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamer Themis; at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.

SATURDAY.—At 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamer Trinidad; at 8 AM for Brazil, per steamer Hevellius, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Hevelius;") at 11 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Aux Cayes, Jacmel, Carthagena, and Santa Martha, per steamer Holstein; at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America, (except Costa Rica,) and South Pacific ports, per steamer Valencia, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Valencia;") at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamer Seneca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seneca;"), at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamer Prins Maurits, (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Maurits;") at 11 AM for Mexico, per steamer Santo Domingo, via Progreso, and Vera Cruz, (letters must be directed "per Santo Domingo;") at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamer Irrawaddy.

SUNDAY.—At 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.; at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba, close at this office daily at 7:00 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 2:30 A. M. ‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamer Doric, from San Francisco, close here daily up to Feb. 17th at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamer Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 17 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamer Olympia, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Feb. 20th at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 22d at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamer Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Feb. 22d at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamer Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 27th at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New York of steamer Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamer Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Feb. 27th and up to March 1st at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New York, N. Y., Feb. 11, 1897.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

FRENCH LINE.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA BOURGOGNE, Lebeouf...Sat., Feb. 20, 3 A.M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Fabre...Sat., Feb. 27, 8:30 A.M.

Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $80 & up, inc. Railway fare to Paris. Parlor car seat and landing charges; 2d class to Paris, $54.75. A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.
Sailing from Pier 39 N. R., ft. West Houston St.
MISSISSIPPI, Inc. Railway.....Feb. 20
For freight and passage apply to
NEW YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE,
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam,
Via Boulogne-Sur-Mer.
S. S. MAASDAM....Saturday, Feb. 20, 10 A. M.
S. S. RARDAM....Saturday, Feb. 27, 10 A. M.
First cabin $57.50 and upward; second cabin $35; steerage at very low rates. Apply to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Co., 39 B'way, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Servia, Feb. 20, 7:30 AM|Aurania, March 13, M
Lucania, Feb. 27, 1 PM|Etruria, Mh. 20, 6:30 AM
Umbria, March 6, 7 AM|Campania, Mch. 27, 1 PM
From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Germanic, Feb. 17, Noon|Germanic, Mar. 17, Noon
Adriatic, Feb. 24, Noon|Teutonic, Mar. 24, Noon
Britannic, Mar. 3, Noon|Britannic, Mar. 31, Noon
Majestic, Mar. 10, Noon|Majestic, April 7, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River, Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
DORIC.....Feb. 23, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....March 4, 1 P. M.
PERU.....March 23, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....April 1, 1 P. M.
City of Rio Janeiro, via Honolulu.April 10, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 340 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver
TO JAPAN AND CHINA:
EMPRESS OF CHINA..March 1, May 10, July 12
EMPRESS OF INDIA..March 29, May 31, Aug. 2
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..April 19, June 21, Aug. 23
TO HONOLULU, FIJI AND AUSTRALIA
MIOWERA, March 8. WARRIMOO, April 8.
Second cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 65 Wall St., N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jack....Wednesday, Feb. 17
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jack.....Friday, Feb. 19
SEMINOLE, Chas. & Jack.....Monday, Feb. 22
COMANCHE, Chas. & Jack..Wednesday, Feb. 24
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.

Fla.Cent.& Pen.Fast F.& P.Line, via Jacksonville.
Great So.Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N.Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

Havel, Tu., Feb. 16, 10 AM | Aller, Tu., Mch. 9, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., Feb. 23, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., Mh. 16, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Mch. 2, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., Mh. 23, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD & HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
†Kaiser, Feb. 20, 10 AM | †Fulda, Mch. 13, 10 AM
†Ems, Feb. 27, 10 AM | †Kaiser, Mch. 27, 10 AM
†Werra, Mch. 6, 10 AM | †Ems, April 10, 10 AM
FOR ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.
Steamer of March 13 will proceed to Alexandria.
North Ger. Lloyd S. S. Co., Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling G., N.Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, Paris, and Hamburg.
Columbia, Mch. 25, 7 AM | Columbia, May 13, 7 AM
F. Bismarck, Apr. 8, 10 AM | F. Bismarck, May 27, 10 AM
Normannia, Ap. 29, 10 AM | Normannia, June 3, 10 AM
HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin Screw Mail S. S. Palatia, Feb. 16, 3 P.M. | Pennsylvania, Feb. 18, 7 AM
First cab., $80 up; interm

SOVEREIGN TALKS OF WAR

The Knights of Labor Leader Says Revolutionary Societies Are Being Formed in This Country.

ONE CALL TO ARMS IS QUOTED.

It Declares that the Ballot Can No Longer Be Relied Upon to Right the Wrongs of the People, and Professes to Fear Imperialism.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 15.—J. R. Sovereign, General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, has written a sensational letter to The Industrial Advocate, with Private Dalzell's exhortation for war with a foreign nation as his text.

He declares secret revolutionary societies, known as the Iron Brotherhood and the Industrial Army, are being organized in every part of the country, with their members leagued together to resort to civil war as a means of obtaining "remedies for the populace" which they cannot secure by the ballot.

His letter is dated at Sulphur Springs, Ark., Feb. 5, and is in part as follows:

"Private Dalzell, in a recent article in The Washington Post, writes a long tale of woe. He mentions our 2,000,000 enforced idlers, our 1,000,000 tramps, the overcrowding of our penal institutions, the hopeless increase of debt, and a long list of other lamentable conditions. Concluding, he says:

"'Civilization, as Napoleon said of armies, travels on its stomach, and it is very hungry now, for the most part. But where can it be filled? Hence all this unrest, all this wild war talk, and discussion of silver and gold and tariff by the people, who have neither silver nor gold, nor anything to pay customs. Relief shall not come in that way. It never did at this stage of society. It will come in the old way, in war, and not otherwise; either insurrectionary, which God forbid, or foreign, which Heaven hasten if it shall quiet this people and give them rest, if only the honored rest of a patriot's grave, fighting for humanity.'

"I still entertain hopes of a peaceful solution of our difficulties, and will work to that end. But if, as Private Dalzell says, the only remedy is war, I prefer to have the war at home. What moral right have we to impose war, with all its cruelties, destruction, and desolation, on a foreign country as the means of relieving our own distresses, the result of our errors?

"He may not know what the secret revolutionary societies are doing. For his benefit I quote the following from the prelude of a secret circular now being distributed by one of the secret revolutionary societies above mentioned:

"'Comrades—There comes a time in the affairs of men and nations when desperation compels the human mind to pause and bring to its aid that element of reason so long discarded. We have reached such a crisis in the destinies of this American Republic. One hundred years of national existence have demonstrated that the political fabric of our Government contains within its warp and woof the elements of its own destruction, with the fact that the ballot has proved a most lamentable failure as a safeguard of free institutions.

"'In the closing of the nineteenth century we see a class despotism establishing itself upon the ruins of the Republic—an oligarchy is now in power, and already the hideous phantom of imperialism overshadows us, as embodied in the autocratic claims of the Federal court and the acts of unbridled military despotism characteristic of the Federal Government of to-day.

"'What is to be done? We have appealed in vain to the ballot. Every trial of strength in the political arena has resulted in victory for the unscrupulous money power. There is nothing surprising in this. The ballot is a weapon best wielded by the hand of cunning and craft. History records no nation that freed itself by voting. No. Let us be frank. The hour has come for men to lay aside the mask and look each other in the face.

"'Fellow reformers, would you be free? Would you see the régime of corporate power and class despotism at an end? Would you see the shackles stricken forever from the limbs of humanity and behold emancipation—the rebirth—of the Nation which Jefferson revered, that Paine wrote and wrought to establish? Do you believe that this can come through the ballot? No. You do not.

"'Have not the reformers spent their lives, their fortunes, and their energies in the cause of political reform through the ballot-box, and what has been the result? Have they not seen the cunning and unscrupulous always victorious, emerging from every campaign master of the spoils? Have you any hope that this will be changed in the future? The past is one long protest against the ballot as an instrument of reformation.'

"Scarcely a day passes that I do not receive one or more appeals to join one or the other of the revolutionary orders being formed in this country, and offers of money and arms are frequently received if I will give my efforts to the cause of the revolution. Thus far I have persistently declined to give aid or encouragement to such movement. But if, through the writings of such men as Private Dalzell, revolution comes, in spite of all efforts to prevent it, I will not be found among the cowards nor on the side of the plutocratic classes."

A STRIKE OF ENGRAVERS.

Refused to Sign a Wage Agreement—Sympathy of Plate Printers.

Employes of the Stationers' Engraving Company, Nassau and Ann Streets, are on strike, thirty engravers and plate printers having quit work yesterday. Saturday Mr. Holman, the company's President, presented to the engravers an agreement for their signature, to accept a fixed wage under which, it is said, it would be impossible for them to obtain over $25 weekly, and they were asked to bind themselves for five years. Mr. Holman, the men say, demanded their decision immediately, and informed them that all who refused to sign the paper would be discharged.

The boards representing the engravers' and the plate printers' organizations met at once, and the engravers refused to accept the proposition. The plate printers decided to declare a strike in sympathy with the engravers. There are twenty-four of the former and six of the latter.

It is asserted that a uniform scale of wages was recognized in the engraving craft until three years ago, when Mr. Holman made a cut of 40 per cent. Now this proposed agreement is said to be due to a fear that the engravers were going to demand a return to their former rate of wages. The rate Mr. Holman wishes them to accept is said to be the minimum paid in this city for five years.

President Doughty of the Brotherhood of Plate Printers is confident that the men will win, and the striking engravers say that competent workmen cannot be obtained to fill their places. At a meeting of engravers and plate printers yesterday evening it was stated that financial support had been offered them by some engraving firms and that others had sent their sympathy.

Lava Monument to Gen. Armstrong.

A block of lava has arrived here from Honolulu, to be made into a monument for Gen. Samuel Chapman Armstrong. Gen. Armstrong was born on the Island of Maui, Hawaii, of missionary parents, came to the United States, served through the civil war, founded Hampton Normal Institute for the Indians, and was its President and Superintendent at Hampton, Va., until his death in 1893. This block of lava weighs seven and a half tons, and is from the Island of Maui.

LEGAL NOTES.

RESULT OF A BROKERAGE MARRIAGE.—Justice Pryor of the Supreme Court yesterday dismissed Adelheid Lowe's suit against her husband, Ira Lowe, which was brought to recover property valued at $15,000, which she alleged she had conveyed to him while under his "powerful influence." The couple first met through the agency of a marriage broker. Mr. Lowe is ten years younger than his wife. The plaintiff claimed that Lowe abandoned her shortly after the marriage. Justice Pryor says: "Upon the evidence it is impossible to escape the conclusion that the conveyance sought to be set aside was a voluntary act of the plaintiff, not induced by any fraud or undue influence on the part of the defendant. * * * But, in fact, the real consideration for the conveyance was the defendant's promise to marry the plaintiff, and, as he did marry her, and is still her husband, there is no failure of consideration and no possibility of placing the parties in statu quo. If it be argued the abandonment of the plaintiff by the defendant is equivalent to a dissolution of the marriage, the answer is that it is not apparent, upon the proof, but that she was the cause of the separation."

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A WIFE'S RIGHT TO HER EARNINGS.—Bessie Reustle, claiming that real estate purchased by her husband, Gottfried Reustle, in 1887, in his own name, was paid for largely by money earned by herself, brought suit in the Supreme Court to have the deed reformed by inserting her name with that of her husband as joint owner, and to have a deed afterward executed by him to one Hoeckh and a purchase money mortgage executed by the latter declared void on the ground that they were given for the purpose of cheating and defrauding her. Plaintiff claimed that in taking and holding her earnings her husband acted as her trustee. Justice McLaughlin, before whom the case was tried, yesterday dismissed the complaint. He holds that after the passage of the Law of 1860, as amended, the wife had, and now has, the legal right to determine, if she labors for one not her husband, whether the compensation shall belong exclusively to her or not. "If she decides to, and does, labor on her own account she becomes entitled by force of the statute itself to whatever is paid for the services rendered. The fact, however, that she labors for another does not of itself establish her right to receive or hold as part of her separate estate the amount paid. The statute does not purport to aver such right, and no such right exists independent of it. * * * A married woman can, notwithstanding the statute, regard her interests and those of her husband as identical, and thus permit him to take and hold wages earned by her. Or she can elect to labor on her own account and thereby entitle herself to her earnings. But in the absence of evidence showing such election or of circumstances from which the finding can be made that she intended to avail herself of the privilege and protection conferred by the statute, the husband's common law right to her earnings remains as before the statute was passed. * * * The evidence is entirely barren of anything indicating an election on her part to separate her earnings from those of her husband, or to claim them as her own. * * * The claim now made by her to one-half the real estate purchased by him in 1887 had its origin, in my judgment, after the unhappy relations existing between herself and her husband had culminated in a separation."

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—EFFECT OF PUMPING AND PILE DRIVING.—The injunction obtained by Joseph Pulitzer, who is the owner of 9 and 11 Park Row, restraining the Park Row Construction Company from excavating, pile driving, or pumping on the premises 15, 17, and 19 Park Row, has been continued conditionally by Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court. The plaintiff contended that the pumping and pile driving in the excavation on the premises referred to had caused the northerly walls of Nos. 9 and 11 to settle, and that any further settling will render such buildings dangerous and unsafe, and liable to fall. A large number of affidavits were presented to show that the effect of the pumping was to withdraw the finer particles of sand and allow the coarser particles to come together, which produced a general settlement of the buildings Nos. 9 and 11. On the other side, affidavits of experts were presented to show that only pure water came from the pumps, and that the buildings came into their present condition independent of any settlement of the foundation, because, owing to their age and poor construction, they were not able to retain their former position after the support of the surrunding buildings was removed. The injunction is continued if plaintiff gives $20,000 additional security; otherwise, it is dissolved if defendant furnish a bond of $20,000 for the protection of the plaintiff.

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LANDLORD MUST CONSENT TO TRANSFER OF TAX CERTIFICATE.—Justice Dickey, in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, yesterday, refused an application made by Charles Reusse for a writ of mandamus to compel Harry W. Michell, Deputy Commissioner of Excise of Kings County, to issue a transfer of liquor tax certificate to him from Herman Heinicke. "It is my opinion," Justice Dickey says, "that the exception to Sub-division 6 of Section 17 of the Raines law applies only to such tenants of liquor stores who were such at the time of the passage of the act. The intention of the lawmakers was to save them from the necessity of getting the consent of the landlord, who had already leased them the premises to carry on the liquor business; but when a stranger to the owner applies for leave to carry on the business, I am convinced the law intends in such cases that the consent of the landlord should first be obtained, for while the owner of the property might consent that one man well known to him might carry on the liquor business in his building, it might well be that he would seriously object to another doing so. The manner of keeping a liquor store depends largely on the keeper. The law is meant to be restrictive in a measure, and this requirement that owners of buildings should consent before business may be carried on, is a proper restriction."

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FRAUDULENT CONVEYANCES.—In a suit by Peter Bryer, a judgment creditor, against Catherine Foerster and others, to reach real estate claimed to be fraudulently conveyed, the Supreme Court adjudged the conveyances to be void as to plaintiff's judgment, and appointed a receiver to sell the property and pay the judgment out of the proceeds. The Appellate Division has modified the judgment, holding that in an action like this, by one judgment creditor solely in his own behalf, to reach real estate fraudulently conveyed, the proper judgment to enter was to direct that the fraudulent conveyances be set aside so far as they were an obstruction to plaintiff's judgment, and that he should be permitted to issue execution and to sell the property in the usual way. The appointment of a receiver, the court holds, should not be resorted to ordinarily in such cases, unless good reason is made to appear why the rights of the plaintiff cannot properly be protected in the ordinary way by the issue of an execution.

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THE WAREHOUSE RECEIPT FRAUDS.—A judgment for the plaintiff for $8,250 in one of many actions brought against the American Dock and Trust Company upon warehouse receipts issued by M. W. Stone, its President, in May, 1891, has just been affirmed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. Stone, who was authorized by the company's Board of Directors to sign warehouse receipts, took to the Corn Exchange Bank and delivered to it a receipt signed by himself as President, certifying that there had been received in storage at the American Docks for account of M. W. Stone, a certain number of bales of cotton, which cotton was subject to his order on payment of accrued charges. Before advancing the money the bank sent an agent to defendant's warehouse to see if the cotton was in store. He was told by the Superintendent, "That cotton is here all right in store, but I cannot show it to you now because it has an inspection number." In fact, there was no such cotton there, and the bank sued for its conversion by defendant. The Appellate Division, Justice Ingraham giving the opinion, holds that defendant was estopped from denying the fact that Stone had on deposit with the defendant at the time of the transfer of the certificate to plaintiff the cotton called for by the warehouse receipt.

Gustav C. Foerch Has Disappeared.

Gustav C. Foerch of Ann Street, West Hoboken, disappeared on Jan. 28, and his wife has not seen him since. He was employed by the Prudential Insurance Company, and Superintendent Sonnekalb alleges that Foerch's accounts were short $36.50.

WILLIAM P. ST. JOHN DEAD

He Gained National Prominence in the Last Campaign Because of His Advocacy of Free Silver.

GAVE UP BANK PRESIDENCY.

Became the Treasurer of the Democratic National Committee and Worked So Hard that His Health Was Broken—Sketch of His Career.

William Pope St. John, the former President of the Mercantile National Bank, who gained National prominence through his advocacy and support of the free-silver cause, died Sunday night at his home, 121 East Thirty-fourth Street. He had been sick for some time—really since the close of the campaign in November—and his death was not wholly unexpected by his relatives and near friends who knew the nature of his disease.

Mr. St. John had been a sufferer for eight years from a complication of kidney and stomach troubles. The immediate cause of his death was apoplexy. He had two hemorrhages Saturday, one early in the afternoon and another at 8 in the evening. He died a few minutes after the second attack. Dr. Edward F. Ward was with him when the first hemorrhage came on, and remained with his patient until the end. Mr. St. John did not regain consciousness after the first hemorrhage. His stepmother and his brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Alexander, were at his bedside for some time before he died.

Mr. St. John's recent severe illness is attributed directly to the hard work, worry, and care attending his position last Fall as Treasurer of the Democratic National Committee. Some weeks before the campaign closed he had an attack which necessitated his leaving work for several days. His eyesight failed to such an extent that he had to employ a secretary to read his letters and attend to the greater part of his correspondence. When the campaign was over he took a short rest, which apparently benefited him greatly, but he told one of his banking friends that he believed the work he had done during the campaign would kill him.

Sought to Regain His Health.

On the recommendation of Dr. Ward and Dr. Knapp, the oculist, he went on a trip to the South, spending several weeks in the mountains of North Carolina and in visiting friends in Georgia. When he returned to this city he was so improved in health that he talked of actively entering the business world again. Two weeks ago, however, his health began to fail again, and within a few days he found it necessary to remain at his home altogether.

Mr. St. John was never married. He had lived with his step-mother ever since he came to this city. He was born in Mobile, Ala., Feb. 19, 1849. His father was Newton St. John, a banker and cotton planter who was for years senior member of the Mobile banking firm of St. John, Powers & Co. The firm is still in existence. W. P. St. John's mother was Maria Pope, whose grandfather, Gen. William Pope, was the first Governor of Alabama. Her paternal grandfather was Col. Charles Pope of Delaware, who served with distinction as commander of a regiment in the American Revolution. The St. John family came of New England stock.

Mr. St. John received his early education in the schools of Mobile, and was afterward sent to England and Germany to complete his studies. On returning to this country in 1867, he entered business in this city, beginning as a clerk, with the firm of J. B. Alexander & Co., bankers. He was afterward with Favry & Chauncey, Aymer & Co., Phelps, Dodge & Co., and Havemeyer & Elder. He was in charge of the credits, sales, and prices of the last-named firm for four years. In January, 1881, he resigned to take the position of cashier in the Mercantile National Bank. It was through George W. Perkins, who about this time left the cashiership of the Hanover National Bank to become President of the Mercantile, that Mr. St. John was engaged as cashier of the Mercantile. Mr. Perkins died two years later, and Mr. St. John succeeded to the Presidency. He held this position until July 3 last, when at a meeting of the Board of Directors he resigned.

His Resignation from the Bank.

This resignation was really forced by the Directors because of Mr. St. John's decided views in favor of free silver, and his expressed intention of taking an active part in the campaign. Mr. St. John had been a silver advocate for ten years; he had made speeches at the Chamber of Commerce and other places for free silver, but his attitude on the money question was never looked on seriously by his banking associates until the silver movement began to gain such headway in the early Summer. Then Mr. St. John grew more pronounced than ever in his views, and was finally told by his brother Directors that his public advocacy of free silver was wholly out of keeping with the principles on which the bank did business. Mr. St. John's resignation soon followed. He also retired from the Directorship of the Board of Trade and Transportation, and severed all active connection with the Chamber of Commerce.

He went to Chicago to the Democratic National Convention, and became one of the most active workers for free silver. He was made Treasurer of the National Committee, and opened headquarters in the Bartholdi Hotel, in this city. He was also Treasurer of the National Committee of the Silver Party. He thus became the money gatherer for the Bryan and Sewall campaign, and was soon devoting all his time, energy, and ability and part of his money to the silver cause. So earnest was Mr. St. John in his belief in the cause of free silver that he never doubted for an instant from the last day of the Chicago Convention to the night of the election that Mr. Bryan would win.

After the polls had closed and before the returns began to come in he was asked what he thought the result would be.

"Bryan is elected," he said, in most confident tones. "I don't think there is any doubt about it. There can't be."

Contributions to the Campaign.

Mr. St. John was said to be worth between $75,000 and $100,000 when he started on his political career. During the campaign it was rumored in political circles that he was bearing the bulk of the expense of the Treasurer's headquarters. He was paying for the rooms at the Bartholdi and for all the help and printing. Besides, he was contributing largely to the general campaign fund. Before the campaign ended rumor had it that he had spent half of his fortune for the cause of free silver. Whether all the rumors were true or not, it is known that Mr. St. John sold two houses in Harlem soon after the campaign opened, and that he did vouch for the payment of all the headquarters expenses and make a liberal contribution to the campaign fund.

Mr. St. John was a large stockholder in the Mercantile Bank. His salary while President of that institution was $18,000 a year.

Socially Mr. St. John was a man who was liked. He was well known in society circles in the South, and was a warm friend of Mrs. Jefferson Davis and her daughter, Miss Winnie Davis. In this city Mr. St. John was a member of the Union League, Riding, and Lawyers' Clubs, and the Sons of the Revolution.

Besides his stepmother and sister, Mrs. Alexander, Mr. St. John left two married sisters, and three brothers, all of whom live in the South. The names of his brothers are Alexander Pope, Harold, and Newton St. John.

The arrangements for the funeral services had not been finally decided last night, but it was said at the house that the services would most likely be held there on Thursday morning. The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, in whose church Mr. St. John was a Deacon, will officiate at the services. The body will be taken to Mobile for burial.

NO WORK FOR UNEMPLOYED.

COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES HAVE MADE CONTRACTS.

These to Cover Improvements on Blackwell's Island—The Mayor Says There Is No Money Immediately Available to Hire Laborers.

President Silas C. Croft of the Commissioners of Public Charities, when asked yesterday about the conference the Commissioners will have to-day with the committees of the Social Reform Club and the Central Labor Union in regard to giving employment to men out of work, said:

"There will be considerable work done in new buildings and improvements on Blackwell's Island, Randall's Island, and in this city, but it has been given to contractors, and it is to them that applications for employment must be made. Last May the Governor signed a bill authorizing the issue of bonds to the amount of $1,000,000 for buildings and improvements. Thereupon this department started getting plans and specifications made by architects. This took up some time, and then the plans had to be submitted to the Advisory Architect of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

"After having passed the State Board of Charities, the plans had to go before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The next step was to go to the Building Department, and then to The City Record to have the specifications printed. After this the plans and specifications had to go to the Corporation Counsel, and after they were printed they were again referred to the Corporation Counsel. All this took up the time since last June.

"Now the contracts have been awarded, and the work on the Almshouse on Blackwell's Island was to have been begun yesterday. So when Mr. Crosby's committees come to-day the Commissioners will not have to tell them anything more than they may read in this morning's TIMES."

Deputy Commissioner of Public Works Wills said the department could hardly give employment except under the civil service regulations. The department had about 1,800 employes, who are kept on half time because the conditions of the weather prevent the employment of men on street improvements, and work in that direction would hardly begin before April. A number of jobs have already been opened, but under the law the work has to be awarded to contractors, who hire their men. A good many contracts for street improvements have already been given out.

Ernest H. Crosby's remarks made at the Central Labor Union meeting Sunday to the effect that the city had now $2,000,000 available for city improvements, and that this used without delay would help alleviate the sufferings of the poor was generally commented upon yesterday. Mayor Strong expressed the opinion that Mr. Crosby must have been misinformed.

"There is no money immediately available for putting men at work," said the Mayor, "except the sums which are available through the Street Cleaning Department when heaven sends us a big snowstorm. There is appropriated in the budget for 1897 between $9,000,000 and $10,000,000 for public improvements, and we expect to undertake most of the work this year. But bids must be advertised for and contracts awarded before anything can be done, and little of the work can be begun until the weather settles in the Spring. We intend to push all these improvements as fast as possible, but we must proceed in the legal way. The city is possessed of no fund which will enable it to put large numbers of men at work now."

As to the report that work was to be begun without delay on the proposed concourse above the Harlem River, the Mayor said it was not correct in detail. He added: "We have a bill in Albany which permits us to expend $500,000 a year on the concourse, but it has not yet been passed, and we can do nothing about this improvement until we get legislative authority."

VESEY STREET INCUMBRANCES.

Mr. Doyle Hints at Bribery—Opposition to Pending Bills.

D. A. Doyle, the Astor House trunk and bag dealer, whose sidewalk display has been several times removed by the Bureau of Incumbrances, intimated yesterday that had he been willing to pay money he might have escaped the raids. "Some time ago," he said, "a man doing business in Vesey Street came to me and said that for $500 it could be so arranged that all my trouble would stop. I refused, and since that time I have had trouble with the bureau."

No amount of questioning could make Mr. Doyle give the name of the "man doing business in Vesey Street." He said, however, that the offer was not made by any one connected with the Public Works Department.

Superintendent William Henkel of the Bureau of Incumbrances could throw no light on the name of the man. He said no one connected with his bureau could have made it.

The Legislative Committee of the Real Estate Exchange took another step yesterday in its opposition to legislative enactment legalizing sidewalk obstructions by authorizing the appointment of a committee of five to appear before the Legislature and protest against the passage of the Finn and Leonard bills. E. H. Moeran, who presided over the meeting yesterday, says it is not his intention to name the committee at present. He will go to Albany to-day and make arrangements for the hearing.

CLUBS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Plan Which the Public Education Association Favors.

Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, for the Public Education Association, of which she is President, will apply to-day to the Building Committee of the Board of Education for permission to use one of the public schools as a meeting place for some clubs the association desires to establish. It is probable she will ask for School No. 20, in Chrystie Street.

The Public Education Association wishes to establish clubs for the social and intellectual benefit of those who have but little opportunity for self-improvement. If, after starting in with the use of one schoolhouse, the experiment proves a success, others will be asked for. It is expected that Mrs. Van Rensselaer's request will be granted. The Council of Confederated Good Government Clubs has interested itself in the matter, and has sent a committee, consisting of J. A. Johnson, the Rev. John P. Peters, and Jacob A. Riis to see the Building Committee and point out the great advantage to the public of such clubs.

Sanford Lawton's Death.

Frederic H. Lawton, managing clerk for the law firm of Foote & Lawton, started for Chicago last night to investigate the death of his brother, Sanford Lawton, the junior member of the firm, who it was reported committed suicide in Lincoln Park, that city, Friday night. Mr. Lawton said nothing could persuade him that his brother had killed himself. He had no debts, no love troubles, and no embarrassments of any sort. He was unmarried, and was twenty-eight years old. Sanford Lawton was born in San Francisco, where his father, mother, and one brother now live. He came to New York and entered Columbia College. He was graduated from the Law School seven years ago, and began practice in the criminal courts. He was a member of Tammany Hall.

Bertillon System Not Yet Used.

The apparatus for measuring criminals according to the Bertillon system and the new photograph gallery at Police Headquarters have not yet been put in operation. Commissioner Andrews yesterday informed Chief Conlin that everything was ready to begin work. Chief Conlin refused to give any orders to have criminals measured and photographed by the new system, as he said he had no right to act under Mr. Andrews's individual direction. He is waiting to receive an official communication from the board. Commissioner Andrews will bring the matter up at to-morrow's meeting of the Commissioners. There is likely to be a hitch, as Capt. O'Brien thinks he should have charge of the new bureau.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

THE USE OF STAINED GLASS.

Why do we use stained glass in decorations?

To beautify.

To admit light and to shut out the view from windows whose outlook is unattractive. To rescue the central rooms of city houses from their usual semi-darkness by employing skylights and transoms.

Our simplest designs are geometric. In richer patterns, heraldic forms and floating ribbons are prominent. The very richest are transparent Mosaics treated as pictures.

Examples of all are here. Come and see them.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

BROOKLYN CHARITY WORK

Some Criticism Heard at a Meeting Respecting the Efforts of the Organized Bureau.

REV. MR. NICHOLS'S DEFENSE.

The Aim, He Said, Is to Relieve the Worthy and Prevent Imposture—In the End a Vote Sustaining the Bureau Was Taken.

"The times are not as hard for the poor as some people represent them," said the Rev. William I. Nichols, General Secretary of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities. "Of course, there is great need; there always is at this season, and it ought to be properly met. It is not met by indiscriminate charity.

"Those persons and those organizations and those newspapers that establish free soup kitchens, and bestow freely upon whomsoever asks alms, whether worthy or unworthy, the food and clothing that ought to be saved for the really deserving poor are doing a serious harm to the community. Moreover, the newspapers which print the cases of families needing aid, would do more good—and less harm—if they should withhold the addresses.

"I have caused investigation of every case in which a needy Brooklyn family's address has been published, and I have not found an instance where the family was not supplied with much more of everything than was necessary, and where the unworthy among the neighbors were not trumping up stories of distress in the hope of getting themselves into print and living upon the sympathies of benevolent people. It would be much better if the papers should have all aid sent to their offices and privately distributed, or sent to our Bureau of Charities for distribution. Then, if too much was contributed to one family the superfluity could, with the consent of the donors, be diverted to relieve other distress.

"The Bureau of Charities and other scientific organizations for relief are not hard-hearted," continued Mr. Nichols, "but they aim to relieve only the worthy poor, and not to encourage imposture, as careless, uninvestigating almsgiving does."

Mr. Nichols said these things after a meeting of Brooklyn men and women interested in charity work, which was held in the old Knapp mansion, Ross Street and Bedford Avenue, yesterday afternoon. The last sentence was a defense of scientific charity against statements from several speakers concerning the inadequacy of organized charity.

The meeting was called to order by Dr. N. W. Wells. Mr. Nichols opened with a paper on methods of organized charity, and Alfred T. White followed with a short history of the Bureau of Charities, which supplanted the old system of giving wholesale relief without asking questions.

The Rev. Sylvester Malone of the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul first hinted at any shortcomings in scientific charity. He alluded to the present needs, and asserted that they ought to be relieved at once and without too much questioning. He said it was every one's duty to make the poor man feel that America was his home, even although it might not be his birthplace; that charity experts should suggest to the Legislature methods of providing against distress in future, lest another time need should become a danger to the community.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Darlington of Christ Church urged that every one should give not only time to the work of the Bureau of Charities, but also money for support of the bureau. It did not do, he said, to look to the society for care of the poor and not to give it funds for its work. He considered the present situation an emergency and favored giving up red tape to meet it.

The Rev. Dr. J. T. Duryea of the First Reformed Church declared that bureaus of charities did not know the condition of the poor. Only pastors, he said, knew all the suffering. The bureaus were good enough for chronic cases, but there were acute cases that could be relieved only by immediate aid. The American people, he asserted, had wits. They wanted to help themselves. They understood when they were in a tight place, were grateful for help to better times, and as soon as work was ready, would support themselves.

The Rev. Mr. Malone moved a vote of thanks to Dr. Duryea for his remarks. When it had been passed, Dr. Duryea moved that in the presence of the reporters a vote be passed urging all benevolent people to sustain the Bureau of Charities. This was also passed. Some one proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Malone, but the Chairman had already recognized Mr. Nichols, who said he was certain none of the speakers had meant to urge relief of professional beggars, and told a story of a man who had made $12.50 by asking at doors in Brooklyn for money to lodge him for the night.

The motion of thanks to Father Malone was then put and amended by the Chairman into a motion of thanks to all the speakers.

SALE OF "LELAND CASTLE."

Bought for Ursuline Nuns to be Used as a Young Ladies' Academy.

Adrian Iselin, Jr., has sold Leland Castle to the Ursuline Nuns. The Rev. Father O'Farrell, rector of the Church of the Holy Innocents, conducted the negotiations for the nuns, and the consideration was $35,000.

Leland Castle is on Castle Hill, Residence Park, near New Rochelle. It was built in 1857 by Simeon Leland of the Leland Hotel, and is picturesquely situated in a park two and a half acres in extent overlooking the Sound. There are fifty rooms in the house, handsomely finished.

The building cost originally about $75,000. It was used as a sort of hotel, a stopping place for coaches. Later the Westchester Hunt Club used it for a clubhouse.

The property passed into Mr. Iselin's possession about twelve years ago, and has been unoccupied since that time. Last June the place took fire, and the roof was burned off. The castle is now being repaired by Mr. Iselin, and will be transferred to the nuns in good condition.

The building is to be used as an academy for young ladies, under the direction of the Ursuline Sisters, commencing Sept. 1.

The ordinary store sells its carried over stock by putting a premium on each article—a prize to the salesman selling it.

We prefer our friends to have the benefit of all reductions in price; and even more important—unbiased service.

Sack suits and cutaways that were $14 to $28, now $12; young men's sizes, $10.

Last Spring's stock with small lots of heavy suits added.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

Prince and Broadway.
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Thirty-second and Broadway.

JAEGER

The Standard Underwear of the World.
OUR MAIN RETAIL STORE
REMOVED TO
16 WEST 23rd STREET,
near Fifth Avenue.
DR. JAEGER'S
SANITARY WOOLEN SYSTEM CO.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-23 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The monitor Terror passed out at Sandy Hook yesterday morning bound for Charleston, where she will join Admiral Bunce's fleet.

—Fire Marshal James Mitchell, who has been reinstated by the Supreme Court, took his old desk yesterday at headquarters where a fine bouquet was waiting for him.

—The Holland-America Line steamship Maasdam arrived yesterday from Rotterdam with one blade of her propeller gone. She came into port, however, at fairly good speed.

—The Rev. Wallace Radcliffe of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church in Washington, which is attended by Mrs. Cleveland, Justice Harlan, and several Senators, was a caller on Mayor Strong yesterday.

—August McDonald, a sailor, thirty years old, fell from the topmast of the Celtic of the Arrow Line at her dock at West Twenty-sixth Street yesterday and died in a few minutes.

—Perry Steddle, one of the negro witnesses against Police Captain Sheehan in the recent trial, was indicted by the Grand Jury yesterday for perjury, and a new indictment on a similar charge was found against Charles Treadway.

—John Williams, alias Carney; John Murphy, alias Ahearn, and Thomas Moran were sentenced yesterday by Judge Cowing to twenty years each in State prison for robbery, Feb. 9, in the laundries of Gin Wah, 79 East Houston Street, and Hop Sing and Ong Ching, 81 Bowery.

—Among the passengers booked to sail today on the North German Lloyd steamship Havel, for Southampton and Bremen, are the Rev. George E. Albrecht, I. W. Chick, W. B. Dennison, John Foulds, Daniel Frohman, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, George R. Tucker, and F. W. Woolworth.

—An elevator in Cameron's worsted mills, at One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and the Boulevard, fell from the third story yesterday and William Biddiscombe, who was on the car, was taken to the Manhattan Hospital with a broken leg and bodily injuries.

—Good Government Club F held its annual meeting last night at 524 Hudson Street, and re-elected the following Board of Trustees: Lewis A. Coffin, Alfred H. Lorton, Oliver H. Semple, Charles Wisner, B. F. Quackenbush, and William H. Rand.

—Henry Otto Schepp, Jr., was sentenced to the Elmira Reformatory by Justice Fursman yesterday on his plea of guilty to the charge of setting fire to Herman Bohlman's stables, 307 East Fifty-third Street, Dec. 10. His father, of the same name, accused of the same crime, was discharged upon the boy's refusal to testify against him.

Brooklyn.

—Dry Dock No. 3 at the Brooklyn Yard, together with the approach to it, is now ready for use.

—Donato Boccio of 295 Ninth Avenue, Parkville, who was arrested Sunday night on a charge of attempting to set fire to the building in which he lives, was arraigned in the Flatbush police court yesterday and was held for examination in $5,000 bail.

—Edward J. Russell, who was indicted for an attempt to blackmail ex-Corporation Counsel Jenks, was again indicted yesterday for blackmail in the second degree. Russell pleaded not guilty to the second charge and was remanded until Friday.

—William Berri, President of the Union League Club, yesterday reaffirmed his decision to retire from the Presidency at the close of his term. Ex-Mayor Schieren has been most prominently named as his successor. Marshall T. Davidson and Col. George A. Price have also been suggested.

COST OF SNOW REMOVAL.

The Board of Estimate Gives Col. Waring $100,000 More.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday authorized Col. Waring, Commissioner of the Street Cleaning Department, to transfer $100,000 more from the street sweeping fund to the fund for the removal of snow and ice. Col. Waring reported that 192,422 cubic yards of snow had been removed from the streets since the last storm, and he presented a map showing the territory that had been cleaned. The cost of removing the snow of the last storm was $81,000.

While the board was in session Commissioner of Public Works Collis informally presented the plans for the proposed public-comfort station to be built under the pavement of Mail Street. It will be 15 feet in width and be heated and ventilated by electricity. Gen. Collis said that in his opinion it would be better to erect the proposed public-comfort stations in the parks, in the interests of economy. No action was taken.

Notice was given the board by the Sanitary Boat Company that there was an infringement of its patents in the new Delehanty dumping boat, and that the Sanitary Company would hold the city responsible if the infringement was used.

The Steamer Louisiana Again Afloat.

The Cromwell Line steamer Louisiana, which went ashore near the South Pass, La., on Friday morning, en route from New York to New Orleans, was hauled off Sunday evening and anchored in deep water. It was said yesterday at the company's office that a dense fog prevailed at the mouth of the Mississippi, which prevented the vessel's proceeding.

Registered Trade Mark.

Special Sale
1206 DOZEN
Handkerchiefs
About 1/2 Price
at "The Linen Store."

The prices are:

12½c., 15c., 25c., 35c., 50c., 75c., 1.00 each.

They are chiefly embroidered goods with scalloped edges, but there are some hemstitched with fancy block work in corners—all are of Linen Store style and integrity—pure linen and perfect.

James McCutcheon & Co.
14 West 23d St.
OPPOSITE 5TH AVE. HOTEL.

NEW BRIDGE SYSTEM WORKING.

THE TWO NEW DOUBLE TRACKS TRIED WITH SUCCESS.

Fourteen Instead of Twelve Trains and a Much-Reduced Headway—Elevated Trains on the Bridge.

The new double-track system was successfully operated on the Brooklyn Bridge yesterday, with fourteen in place of twelve trains and a reduction in headway from ninety to seventy-five seconds. Both sides of the outer-track platforms at the terminals were used, and the excessive crowding which has made travel by the bridge so unpleasant was considerably abated. The managers believe that this will probably disappear altogether when their promise to reduce the headway to forty-five seconds is fulfilled.

The new system means the operation of two distinct railroads at the same time on the bridge, each with its own tracks, its own power, and its own platforms. There are practically two complete tracks in little more than the space of one, with the rails five inches apart. The trains that load on the western side of the outgoing platform in Brooklyn discharge their passengers on the same side of the unloading platform in this city, and are then switched to the outgoing platform, and discharge their passengers on the same side of the Brooklyn receiving platform. The trains that start from the eastern side of the Brooklyn terminal make a similar circuit to and from the Eastern side of all platforms.

Under the new system, it is stated, it is impossible for an incoming train to run into one standing loaded at a platform. The eastern and western trains are run in rotation and over separate tracks, that bring them into the terminals on either side of the platform without switches. By the time the following train of either division arrives the previous one is unloaded and is being switched to the outgoing tracks. The only possibility of a collision is at the switching points.

The Bridge Trustees will meet to-day to receive the report of the committee appointed to consider the report of the experts who decided that the surface cars and elevated railroad trains might use the bridge for the transportation of passengers. The committee met last night and decided to report favorably. The Trustees will decide on what terms to award the privilege to the trolley and elevated road companies.

If the terms offered be acceptable, the elevated road companies will begin at once to formulate plans to carry passengers without change of cars from Coney Island to the Bronx. The plan will include negotiations with the Manhattan Elevated Company and the acquirement of property at the New York end of the bridge for